REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,311.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second do.	,,	2 8
Third do.	,,	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,,	0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs.	1 0
Each succeeding line	,,	0-6 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers on the above ports with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every week.

The S. S. CANARA 1,902 Tons, 208 H. P., Commander A. Irvine, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 2nd October 1875, at 4 P.M.

Oct. 1875.		Oct. 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	2	Leaves Negapatam	14
,, Carwar	4	,, P ndichery	15
,, Mangalore	5	,, Madras	17
,, Cannanore	6	,, Muslipatam	18
,, T lli-herry	6	,, Coconada	19
,, Call ut	7	,, Vizagapatam	21
,, Beypore	7	,, Bimlipatam	20
,, Cochin	8	,, Gopalpore	21
,, Alleppey	9	,, Palee Point	22
,, Tuticorin	10	Arrives CALCUTTA	24
,, Colombo	11		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamer on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. P. Nailer, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 1st October 1875, at 4 P.M.

Oct. 1875.		Oct. 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	1	Leaves BUSREH	6th Oct.
,, Kurrachee	7	,, Mahomerah	20
,, Gundee	9	,, Fao	20
,, Jask	9	,, Bushire	23
,, Bunder Abbas	12	,, Muscat	27
,, Linga	12	,, Bunder Abbas	31
,, Bushire	14	,, Muscat	31
,, Fao	15	,, Kurrachee Nov	5
,, Mahomerah	16	,, BOMBAY Arrive	8
Arrive Busreh	17		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

CALLING AT KATTAYWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair season, despatch an Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY at 2 P.M.

The S.S. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Avery, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 27th September 1875, at 2 P.M. calling at Veraval, Porebunder and Mandvie.

The S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. P. Nailer, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 1st October 1875, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	.....	£15	Including Wines	£4	Without foods.
Suez	26	.....	22		6	
Port Said	28	.....	24		9	
Messina	30	.....	24		14	
Naples	30	.....	24		14	
Leghorn	30	.....	24		14	
Genoa	30	.....	24		14-10	
Marseilles	52	.....	35		.....	

Children under 2 years, free of charge. Children not above years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

SUMATRA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.
ARABIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st December, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st January 1876.
ASSIRIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 15th January 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 10th and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

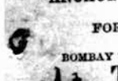
C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th August 1875.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL *via* SUEZ CANAL.



THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL as underneath, and will be despatched from Bombay to Liverpool on or about the dates mentioned. A fortnight's notice will be given of the exact day of sailing.

	From Glasgow.	Liverpool.	Bombay.	Tons H.P.	Saturday.	Saturday.	Wednesday.
TRINACRIA	2107	424	.....	.....	.....	.....	6th Oct.
EUROPA	2277	424	11th Sept.	18th Sept.	25th Sept.	1st Oct.	13th Nov.
UTOPIA	2731	673	9th Oct.	16th Oct.	23rd Oct.	29th Oct.	1st Dec.
INDIA	2690	500	23rd Oct.	30th Oct.	6th Nov.	12th Nov.	15th Dec.
MACEDONIA	2273	406	6th Nov.	13th Nov.	20th Nov.	26th Nov.	5th Jan.

To be followed by regular fortnightly sailings.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a Surgeon and a Stewardess, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

Fares from Bombay to Liverpool.		Suez.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350
SECOND CLASS	,, 300	,, 200

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th September 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	Oct.
HINDOSTAN	N. Roskell	3113	600	4th—Suez, &c.
BOKHARA	W. D. Anderson	2933	400	11th—Southampton.
ZAMBESI	G. P. Cates	2422	400	18th—Suez, &c.
LOMBARDY	E. M. Gilson	2723	450	25th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct ; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Managon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Managon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th September 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 5th October 1875, at 3 P.M., from Managon

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. KHIVA, (2,969 tons, and 450 H. P.), Captain C. G. Perkins, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not indorsed at the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 2nd October 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 20th September, 1875. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

TO SAIL WEDNESDAY, 6TH OCTOBER.

THE TRINACRIA will be despatched from BOMBAY for LIVERPOOL on WEDNESDAY 6th October, carrying a Surgeon and Stewardess. This Steamer has a large and well ventilated Saloon, and is fitted with every convenience, having Superior First Class and exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 17th September 1875. Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.

THE fast Steam-ship BELLONA, A 1, 1,226 Tons net register, will sail as above, the greater part of her Cargo being already engaged. She has comfortable accommodation for a few First Class Passengers at a cheap rate.

For Freight apply to

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

And for Passage to

WHEATLEY, MADDEN & Co.

Bombay, 23rd September 1875.

SURAT AND GOGO FERRY.

NOTICE—The SURAT and GOGO STEAM FERRY will be RE-OPENED for the Season on MONDAY, the 4th Oct ober.

The Steamer LEAVES SURAT every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

And GOGO every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Bombay, 22nd September 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms :—

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 cases white ground fancy Prints.
4 ,, T. red Cambrics.
4 ,, white ground mu ller prints.

An invoice of John Gosnell and Co.'s superior perfumery, consisting of assorted perfumes, aromatic, eau de cologne, lavender and florida water, toilet and violet vin gar, smelling salt, marking ink, golden oil, assorted pomade, cosmatics, brilliantine, hair dye, cream of mulberry leaves, milk of rose, cold cream, cherry tooth paste, shaving cream, violet powder, assorted soap, &c.

1 case Cigarettes.
12 bottle cases of Hollands.

Several articles of best plated ware, consisting of hotwater plates, egg frame, decanter stand, toast rack, tea and coffee services, &c.

The property of a Gentleman left Bombay, consists of conversation and reclining couches, drawing room, dining room, washing and dressing table, drawing room chairs, easy and bedroom chairs, dressing glass, reclining couches, chest of drawers, wardrobe screen, clothes presses, American folding chairs, teapoy's, pier table, cloth s and towel horse, a handsome brass four post bedstead, complete with bed and curtain, &c , &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE READING BOOKS.

On THURSDAY next, the 30th instant, at 2 p m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms the Library belonging to a Gentleman, in which there are the Treasury of Knowledge, Bible Knowledge, History, Geography and Science, Scenery and Antiquities of India ; Caledonia, Illustrated Cricket Foster's Pictures of English Landscape, Shakespeare's Plays in 3 vols, Heber's Narrative 3 vols, Tracts for the Times, 6 vols, Comic History of England, 8 vols, History of England by Macaulay, 5 vols, Political Economy, Sermons of the Seasons of the Church, 3 vols, Life and Pontificate of Leo X, Dictionary of the Classical Quotations, History of England from the Earliest Seen and Read, 3 vols, Burn's Poetical Works, 2 vols, Outlines of Philosophy and Literature, Europe during the middle Ages, Constitutional History of England, Works of Shakespeare, History in India, 2 vols, Weber's Outline of Universal History, Doctrine on the Church of England, Shakespeare Dictionary, Charles Dickens' Rudimentary Book Keeping, Th Competition-Wallah, Cabinet Encyclopedia, and many others too numerous to mention. Also, 1,000 copies Guzerati and Hindustani Plays.

SALE OF ENGINE BOILER MACHINERY AND PLANTS of a Weaving Mill at Camateepoora in Cursetjee Sookiajee Street near to Grant Road.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY the 12th day of October next, sale commencing at 1 P.M., the whole of the machinery, plants &c., of the Weaving Mill in Cursetjee Sookiajee Street near Grant Road.

Full particulars whereof will appear in a short time and catalogues will be printed.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 27th September 1875.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain ware, a Piano by Schroder, &c., &c., at Pardesi's House, No. 12 opposite the Police Chowkey.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 29th instant Messrs MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Pardes opposite the Police Chowkey, the handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain, a piano by Schroder, &c., &c., of JAMES ASPIN, Esq., proceeding to England

Particulars will be published hereafter, and the property will be on view three days previous to the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF MATCHES.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, on account of the underwriters, ex Clara.

A—S—B—3373-8 —15 Cases 25 gross each, No 2, Royal Matches, damaged by saltwater.

A—S—B—3389-92—5 Cases 28 gross each, No 5, Royal Matches, damaged by saltwater.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 27th September 1875.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER,

NO. 3 MEADOW STREET, opposite to the "Bombay Gazette."

AUCTION SALE of Landed property at Nowrojee Hill, on Dongree by order of the Mortgagee Janardan Purshotumjee Shimpy, and on account and risk of Hurry Amboo Thacoor and Jankeebaee Lalji widow.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises,

All that piece or parcel of Fazundaree land or ground, of which Manockjee Nowrojee is the Fazandar, situate lying and being at Nowrojee Hill on Dongree, in Bhooleshwur sub-district, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1303⅞/100 square yards, be the same little more or less, a d bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by the house of Sewa Sooraja Bhandaree, on or towards the west by the Public Passage and partly by the house of Witojee Cumbhia and partly by the house of Kalia Gunpatell ; on or towards the north by the house of Moongia Lakam Patell, and on or towards the south by the house of Janker, widow of Nagoo Dack Thakoor and which said ground is registered in the Fazindar's Book under No.—, and also all that messuage, tenement or dwelling house which is now being rebuilt on the said piece of ground or on the same or any part thereof and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 147, and all which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the said Hurry Amboo Thacoor and Jankeebaee widow, and their tenants.

Terms 25 per cent. will be taken as deposit money at the time of sale. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the rooms of the undermention d.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

2 very handsome nearly new English-built Broughams, by E. Kesterton and E. Davis of Long Acre.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 27th September, 1875.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and porcelainware, a Beautifully Toned Square Piano, &c., at No 43 Marine Lines, Esplanade.

ON SATURDAY, the 9th October, at 1 P.M., Messrs BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the whole of the Valuable and handsome household furniture, Piano, &c., the property of Captain H. W. Warner, leaving Bombay.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 27th September 1875.

BULL'S PATENT HAND DREDGER for WELL SINKING, or for CLEANING OUT OLD WELLS. For particulars apply to

A. H. BULL,
Sahebgunge, via Lickree Gully.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—PAREL ROAD.

Head Master—Mr. James McDonald, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—Mrs. McDonald, }

FORT SCHOOL—HUMMUM STREET.

Head Master—Mr. A. D. Sinaton, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—Mrs. Sinaton, }

Music Master—Mr. Joseph Schmuck.

D. C. BOYD, } Honorary Secretaries.
D. MACPHERSON, }

Boarders (Boys and Girls) are received by Mr. and Mrs McDonald, and by Mr. and Mrs. Sinaton.

Bombay, January, 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. S. COOM ASSIE—NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES and OTHERS.—The Undersigned give notice that the above Steamer is MORTGAGED to the MERCHANT BANKING COMPANY of LONDON, LIMITED, and that they as Attornies for the Mortgagee, CLAIM POSSESSION of the SHIP and PAYMENT of all FREIGHT due to her.

All persons are hereby cautioned not to pay Freight to any one but Undersigned, or to supply any Goods to the said ship without their order.

ROBERT EWING,
ROBERT BROCK,

Constituted Attornies for The Merchant Banking Company of London, Limited, the Mortgagees of s.s. Coomassie.

PINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
No. 1, Forbes Street, Bombay, 25th September 1875.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

RATES FOR GRAIN AND SEED.

The Public are hereby informed that, the RATES, over this Line, for GRAIN when BOOKED, from Stations of Railways beyond JABALPUR, and from Stations of the Holkar State Railway, and also from Stations between JABALPUR and KHANDWA, and between NAGPUR and BADNERA, all inclusive, to BOMBAY, have been REDUCED.

Also, that the Rates both in Local and through booking, for Gingelly, Linseed, Mohs or Mowra, Mustard, Poppy, Rape, and Teel seed, between all Stations on this, the Nizam's, and the other State Railways worked by this Company, as well as between all Stations of those and other Railways beyond Jabalpur, and beyond Khandwa, and beyond Raichur, will, after the end of the present month, until further Notice, be the same as for Grain.

The charges for the conveyance of Grain, and for other descriptions of Seed from Bombay to all Stations, and between all other Stations, both in local and through booking, will remain as at present.

Full particulars can be obtained on application at any of the Stations concerned, or to the Undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 25th September 1875.

J. NEUBERG.

FRESH IMPORTATION OF WINES.

STILL HOCK.

RIESLING No. 1	per doz.	Quarts	Rs.	13 0
BODENHEIMER	,, ,,	Quarts	,,	15 0
Do.	,, ,,	Pints	,,	8 8
GEISENHEIMER	,, ,,	Pints	,,	9 0
NIERSTEINER	,, ,,	Quarts	,,	20 8
Do.	,, ,,	Pints	,,	11 0
RUDESHEIMER	,, ,,	Quarts	,,	22 0
Do.	,, ,,	Pints	,,	12 0
MARCOBRUNNER	,, ,,	Quarts	,,	26 0
Do.	,, ,,	Pints	,,	14 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH	,, ,,	Quarts	,,	28 0
Do.	,, ,,	Pints	,,	15 0
HOCHHEIMER	,, ,,	Quarts	,,	32 0
Do.	,, ,,	Pints	,,	17 0

5 per cent. Discount on taking 5 Dozen Quarts.

For consumption in Hot Climate, no Wines can surpass and very few can equal

GERMAN WINES.

SHERRIES.

FROM BUTLER AND SONS, HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.

GREEN SEAL, Pale, Dry, Superior	per doz.	Rs.	25
RED SEAL, Rich Brown	,, ,,	,,	27
YELLOW SEAL, Pale, very Dry, Extra Fine	,, ,,	,,	30

5 per cent. Discount on taking 5 Dozens.

SPARKLING WINES.

SPARKLING MOSELLE	per doz.	Quarts	Rs.	30 0
Do.	do. ,,	Pints	,,	16 0
Do.	do. NONPAREIL	Quarts	,,	38 0
Do.	do. ,,	Pints	,,	20 0
CHAMPAGNE, DRY, EWALD & Co.'s	,, ,,	Quarts	,,	34 0
Do.	do. ,,	Pints	,,	18 0

5 per cent. Discount on taking 5 dozen Quarts.

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

IRISH LINEN TABLE FURNITURE.

TABLE CLOTHS.

NO. 592½, DAMASK CLOTH, 2 yards square, Fern and Ivy Leaf Centre, Handsome Border to Match, Rs. 9-8.

NO. 139, DAMASK CLOTH, 2 yards square, small Vine Leaf and large Medallion Centre, with Scroll Pattern, Vine Leaf and Fruit Border, Rs. 13.

NO. 352½, DAMASK CLOTH, 2 yards square, Centre of Sprays of Fancy Flowers, Handsome Border of Roses and Passion Flowers, Rs. 11-8.

NO. 511½, DAMASK CLOTH, 2 yards square, Fern and Blue Bell Centre, with Handsome Border of Blue Bells and Passion Flowers, Rs. 11-8.

NO. 71½, DAMASK CLOTH, 2 yards square, well-covered Centre, Scroll of Fuschias and Leaves, Border to Match, Rs. 7-8.

NO. 511½, DAMASK CLOTH, 2 yards square, Fancy Scroll and Greek Striped Centre, with Border of Flowers and Ivy, Rs. 11-8.

NO. 511½, DAMASK CLOTH, 2 yards square, Handsome Scroll Pattern of Ferns and Ivy interwoven, Pretty Border to Match, Rs. 11-8.

NO. 360½, DAMASK CLOTH, 2 yards square, Vine Leaf Centre, with Fancy Border of Strawberries and Flowers, Rs 12-8.

NO. 249, DAMASK CLOTH, 2 yards square, Lilly of the Valley Centre, with wide Border of Rosebuds and Daises, Rs. 13.

NO. 335½, DAMASK CLOTH, 2 yards square, Ivy Leaf Centre, Handsome Border of Cornflowers, Rs. 8-8.

NO. 603½, DAMASK CLOTH, 2 yards square, Centre of various kinds of Ferns and Pretty Border of Roses and Lillies, with Greek Edge, Rs. 10-8.

NO. 183½, DAMASK CLOTH, 2 yards square, Broad Flowered Stripes, Plain and Watered alternately with very Handsome Border of various Flowers, Rs. 10-8.

NO. 40, DAMASK CLOTH, 2 yards square, Fancy Star Centre with Vandyke Border, Rs. 7-8.

NO. 195½, DAMASK CLOTH, 2 yards square, Flowered Band Centre, with very Handsome running Border, Rs. 8-8.

NO. 669½, DAMASK CLOTH, 2 yards square, Geometrical and Vine Leaf Centre, Scroll Work Border of Fancy Flowers, Rs. 7-8.

NO. 433½, DAMASK CLOTH, 2 yards square, Stars and Striped Centre, with Vine Border with Forget-me-Nots, Rs. 9-8.

NO. 637½, DAMASK CLOTH, 7 feet square, Antique Scroll Pattern, with Handsome Border to Match, Rs. 9-8.

NO. 192½, DAMASK CLOTH, 7 feet square, Strawberry Centre, with Handsome Border of Rosebuds, and Dahlias, Rs. 11-8.

NO. 32½, DAMASK CLOTH, 7 feet square, well-covered Centre, of Full Blown Roses and Buds and Handsome Border to Match, Rs. 10-8.

NO. 333½, DAMASK CLOTH, 7 feet square, Centre of Wild Roses, with wide Border of Flowers and Fruit, Rs. 9-8.

NO. 3508, DAMASK CLOTH, 7 feet square, Rose Leaf Centre, with Pretty Running Border of Convolvuli, Rs. 16.

NO. 620½, DAMASK CLOTH, 7 feet square alternate Stripes of Flowers and Grecian Pattern and very Handsome Border of Roses, Rs. 16.

NO. 217½, DAMASK CLOTH, 7 feet square, Ivy Leaf Centre, with Ivy Leaf and Fern Border, Rs. 10-8.

NO. 139, DAMASK CLOTH, 7 feet square, small Vine Leaf and large Medallion Centre, with Scroll Pattern, Vine Leaf and Fruit Border, Rs. 18-8.

NO. 459½, DAMASK CLOTH, 7 feet square, Fleur de Lys Centre, Scroll Border of Ivy Leaves and Roses, Rs. 12-8.

NO. 510½, DAMASK CLOTH, 7 feet square, Geometrical Centre, with Border to Match, Rs. 8-8.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT, OR ONE ANNA AND A HALF ALLOWED ON EACH RUPEE FOR READY MONEY ORDERS AMOUNTING TO RS. 10.

WATSON AND Co.,
8 & 9, CHURCH GATE STREET, & 22 & 23, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer CERDIC are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the Vessel, and REQUESTED to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No CLAIM of any kind will be PAID after the DEPARTURE of the Steamer unless it be PREVIOUSLY PASSED by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 25th September 1875.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Mr. L. A. BLASCHECK, trading under the NAME of A. BLASCHECK and Co., CEASES to SIGN our FIRM.

Messrs. G. F. WEST and B. BRENNIG will continue to SIGN PER PROCURATION for the Firm.

Bombay, 27th September 1875.

Ready for Sale.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.

(Revised and corrected from the latest Gazette of India.)

Price—Annas Four.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.

The undersigned have been appointed AGENTS of the Manchester Fire Assurance Company, and are prepared to issue Policies upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandize, Shipping, &c.

GADDUM & Co., Agents in Bombay.

SPECTACLES.
EYE GLASSES.
COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS.

Set in Frames of Blue Steel, Gilt Steel, Gold, Nickel-plated Steel, Gilt Sterling Silver, Tortoise shell.

Assorted for every Degree of Short or Long Sight, and Guaranteed of first quality.

EVERY ASSISTANCE AND INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

ENTOMOLOGY.

DISSECTING INSTRUMENTS, 7 ivory handled Knives, &c., with Forceps and Scissors, in Morocco case		Rs.	16 0
PINS—Best quality, from KIRBY, BEARD and Co.—			
Slender, No. 13	1¼ inches, per ounce	Rs.	4 8
,, 14	⅞ ,, ,,	,,	4 0
,, 17	⅝ ,, ,,	,,	5 0
Stronger, Nos. 6 and 8	1 in ,, ,,	,,	2 8
CORK SHEETING, for lining, per dozen sheets			5 0

INSECT BOXES MADE TO ORDER.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

WANTED.

WANTED, employment in BOMBAY or MOFUSSIL by a EUROPEAN, aged 36 ; speaks French and German, and is thoroughly acquainted with Accounts and Book-keeping. Has been eight years in India.

A Bonus of 250 Rupees will be paid to any one procuring the Advertiser a *bona fide* situation worth over 100 per mensem, or in proportion for a smaller or larger salary.

Address "A.X.Z." Office of this Paper, where also the address of Advertiser can be ascertained.

WANTED, by a YOUNG ENGLISHMAN who has just arrived in Bombay, a situation as EDITOR, SUB-EDITOR, REPORTER, or MANAGER of any of the local or Mofussil Newspapers. Unexceptional references. For further particulars apply to "STET," care of the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

22nd September 1875.

NOTICES.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND for the HALF-YEAR ENDED 30th June 1875, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, or Rs. 3-2-0 per Share, has been declared, and will be PAYABLE on or after TUESDAY, the 28th instant, to the PROPRIETORS REGISTERED in the Books of the Bank on the 17th instant.

By Order of the Board,
J. CHALMERS,
Manager.

Bombay, 23rd September 1875.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the SUPPLY of GUNNIES for COTTON BALES at our Pressing Factories Up-country during next COTTON SEASON.

Samples of Gunnies can be seen at our Office.

GADDUM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
New Berar Company, Limited.

PRINCE OF WALES RECEPTION FUND.

SUBSCRIPTIONS IN AID OF THE PRINCE OF WALES RECEPTION FUND will be received by the NEW BANK of BOMBAY, LIMITED.

J. M. MACLEAN,
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
RAGHOONATH NARAYEN,
H. E. JACOMB,
Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, 4th August 1875.

PRINCE OF WALES' RECEPTION—TENDERS for the SUPPLY at a RATE PER HEAD of the DINNER to be given to the SEAMEN of the FLEET on the occasion of the VISIT of H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES to Bombay, will be received by the Undersigned up to 1 o'clock P.M., of THURSDAY next, the 30th instant.

Scale of Victuals, Crockery, Glass, &c., per head, the several articles to be included in the contract, and any other particulars may be learned on application.

By Order of the Chairman of the Sub-Committee,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Assistant Honorary Secretary.

Municipal Offices, 23rd September 1875.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The PARTNERSHIP subsisting between MANOCKJEE EDULJEE and FEROZSHAW RUTTONJEE, under the NAME and STYLE of JAMSETJEE MUNCHERJEE, for carrying on the business of Repairing and Mending Watches, Clocks, &c., on is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—Dated Bombay, 7th Sept. 1875.

MANOCKJEE EDULJEE.

WITH reference to the above notice, the Undersigned, MANOCKJEE EDULJEE, will henceforth carry on the business of Repairing and Mending Watches, Clocks, &c., on its own account under the STYLE of JAMSETJEE MUNCHERJEE, with the consent of his Widow and Executrix DHUNBAIJEE.

MANOCKJEE EDULJEE.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN MAIL STEAM COMPANY (Limited).

UNDER POSTAL CONTRACT WITH THE QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT.

For the CONVEYANCE of PASSENGERS and CARGO between LONDON, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and AUSTRALIA, via TORRES STRAITS.

GUTHE R & CO.,
General Agents, Singapore.

For Time Tables, Rates of Freight and Passage, and other information, apply to

LYALL, RENNIE & CO., Agents,
Calcutta.

THE BALLY PAPER MILL COMPANY, LIMITED CALCUTTA.—The Company manufacture Paper of various descriptions, say Brown, Half-bleached, White and Blotting ; also Boards to suit consumers. Cotton Mills supplied with Packing Paper, Bundling Paper and Backings on advantageous terms.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY :
C. MACDONALD & Co.,
Victoria Buildings, 30th August 1875.

THE NICOL PRESS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 34, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of September, 1875, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, 25TH SEPT. 1875.

Business here to-day has shown the usual Saturday dulness at this time of year, and there is nothing in the character of the home telegrams to make things more lively.

As regards Cotton, Reuter's extract from the Liverpool Brokers' Weekly Circular states that "Surats during the week have been freely offered, prices ranging from 1/16d. to 1/8d. lower," and to-day's report, although quoting the same prices as yesterday, expresses increased dulness. The sales are only estimated at 6,000 bales, an exceptionally small day's business even for a Saturday, and there can be little doubt that the mere fact of the quotations being nominally unchanged does not give a correct view of the market.

As we remarked a week ago, however, every decline, if it be only 1-16d. brings us nearer the bottom, and unless the American Crop turns out much larger than is generally expected, we cannot now be very far off that point, although it may take some time to reach it, and still longer perhaps to rally from it. Although slowly, the stock is now steadily decreasing, and must continue to do so for some months to come, and should trade in Manchester begin to take a turn at the same time it would require very unfavourable advices from America to force prices lower. In the meantime, the Receipts, although slightly over last season, are not materially so, and unless they show a greater discrepancy in the course of the next few weeks, it is not unlikely that opinions respecting the Crop may be modified which would further tend to strengthen the market.

The visible supply of Cotton in and afloat for the U. K. on the 23rd instant, compares with last week and the corresponding date last year as follows :—

	1875	Last week	1874
Stock in Liverpool.....	715,000	750,000	777,110
,, London	68,875	74,000	115,840
American Afloat	15,000	10,000	14,000
East Indian ,, ...	267,500	270,000	247,000
	1,066,375	1,104,000	1,153,950
Price of Mid-Orleans	7 5/16d.	7 5/16d.	8¼d.
,, Fair Dhollera	4¾d.	4¾d.	5 3/16d.
Difference	2 9/16d.	2 9/16d.	3 1/16d

The American figures for the week show the following comparisons with previous years :—

	1875	1874	1873	1872
Week's Receipts.....	43,000	46,000	39,000	66,000
Total do. since 1st inst.	166,000	96,000	88,000	160,000
Week's Exports to U. K.	6,000	4,000	5,000	9,000
,, Continent.....	3,000	.....	.....	6,000
Stocks at American ports.	105,000	129,000	93,000	136,000

In New York on Friday evening the price of Mid. Uplands on the spot was 13¾ cents, a decline of ¼ cent per lb. Exchange on London had advanced from dlrs 4·80 to dlrs 4·81 per £ Sterling but gold was unaltered.

In Piece Goods in Manchester yesterday a moderate business was reported, but prices were unchanged.

Wheat has declined again 1s. per quarter. Coffee was said to be irregular, but the quotation for Mid. Plantation Ceylon was advanced 6d. per cwt. Oil and seeds are unaltered.

Consols this morning are quoted at 94¼, a decline of ⅛. French Rentes at 104½. Bar Silver remains at 56 11/16 per oz.

In Sterling Exchange we have not heard of anything being done to-day, transactions for next mail having scarcely opened as yet. Rates are nominally as last quoted. The same remark applies to rates on Calcutta and Government Paper.

In the Share Market there has been very little business doing, but, as a general rule, values have had a weaker tendency. The only marked exception is in Mazagon's which have recovered to Rs. 700. Spinning Shares are depressed and lower, Dhurrumsey's being Rs. 35, Fleming Rs. 15, Great Eastern's Rs. 20, Hindoostan Rs. 10, Manockjee Petit's and Oriental's Rs. 5 per share down.

In Cotton no business is reported for export and prices are nominally unchanged.

Freights by steamer for Liverpool are very dull and cannot now be quoted over £2 to £2·5 per ton. The only sailing ship on the berth is making slow progress at £2·2 6 to £2 3 9 per ton.

Piece Goods are not materially changed. The floods in Guzerat tend to restrict the already small demand in the bazaar and from first hands the business doing is very moderate even for the season of the year.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividation.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
200,000	100	all	5 p.ct	Agra Bank	94
23,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
20,000	500	all	10 do.	Bank of Bombay New..	700
5,250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras.....	1,170
20,000	250	all	4 do.	Chartered Mercantile Bank. of I.I.. & China	250
40,000	281¼	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	210
60,000	20	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Bank of India and China	150
40,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India..	111
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank.....	485

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	5,00	all	60	Colaba Land Co.....	1,150
7,500	15	...	...	Forest Land & Fire Co.	95
1,750	2,000	2,000	20 p.a.	Mazagon Land	700
6,000	1,400	all	15 do.	Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	215

RAILWAY COMPANIES

	£20	21 3 7	0 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	251
	£20	103 14 6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares.....	126
	£20	6 7 3	do.	Ditto	72
	£20	21 15 3	do.	Ditto	32
	£10	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
	£18	19 6 2 15	do.	Do. New Shares	220

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	200 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co...	1,325
200	9,000	1,100	50 ps.	Albert Co., Kurrachee..	710
100	500	21 13	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.....	650
250	1,000	200000	..	Alfred Mills Co.	1,105
150	2,000	11,000	200 p.	Apollo Press Co.	3,700
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary	725
150	500	all	65 ps.	Berar Company (New)..	510
1,000	250	all	200 ps.	Indian Press Co.	3 0
600	250	all	64 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.....	90
600	1,500	all	75 ps.	Carwar Co.....	825 xd
200	200	all	...	Coconada Press Co	75
500	1,880	all	175 ps.	Cohaba Press Co.	4,200
500	1,000	all	200 ps.	Dhollera P. & G. Co.....	200
350	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co.....	1,115
150	2,500	all	Rs. 200	Fort Press Co.....	2,100
300	2,000	2,000	15 ps.	Framji Cowasji Press Company	300
300	500	all	100 ps.	French Press Co.....	315
1,150	...	1,400	100 ps.	Imperial Press Co.....	375
3,125	400	350	45 ps.	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.....	375
600	2,000	5,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	1,300
120	...	1,500	250 ps.	Prince of W. Press	700
300	500	all	100 ps.	Sassoon's Press Co.....	360
400	500	750	45 ps.	Scinde Press Co.....	375 xd.
300	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Co., Limited.....	950
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600 nl
450	1,000	..	125 ps.	Volkart's United Press Co.	850 xd.

*Per share, for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	100	Alexandra Spinning.....	1,250
1,000	500	all	150	Alliance Spinning	2,650xd
300	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,450
900	1,000	all	70	Bombay United	970xd
2,400	150	150	10	Broach Mills	165
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning.....	875
2,500	2,000	all	100 p.s.	Dhurumsey Spinning ..	1,415
2,500	1,000	all	100 p.s.	Fleming S. W. Co.....	920
1,400	1,000	all	100 ps.	Great Eastern	1,040
700	1,000	all	60 p.s.	Hindustan S. W.	1,000
1,000	1,000	250	100 ps.	Jeevaj Balloo Mills	1,005
...	800	all	...	Khandesh Spinning	800
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	875
...	500	all	...	Madras U. Spinning	800
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's.....	1,040xd
1,050	1,000	all	100 ps.	Morarjee Spinning.....	1,120
4,000	1,000	all	60 ps.	Oriental	375
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	625
140	1,000	1,000	200 p.s.	Soonderdas Spinning ..	930
800	1,000	450	100 ps.	Do. do. 1/4 share.	235

For share for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date L'dation.		
...	98	1124	Bank of China	1
...	...	...	East India Bank	1

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1500	240 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,650xd
1,000	80	all	4½ pct.	Bombay Gas Company	65
600	1,000	all	...	Bombay Saw Mill Co.....	700
800	500	200	30 ps.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ltd.	140xd
2,150	200	100	8 p. t.	Malabar Company, Ltd..	86
4,000	50	all	4 ps.	Mechanics' Build'gs Co..	23
21,000	250	all	20 ps.	Treachey & Co.	375
...	250	all	40 ps.	Vizgas Patent Slip	32

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 21st September as compared with that for 14th September :—

Liabilities.	14th September. Rs. A. P.	21st September. Rs. A. P.
Capital	2,20,00,000 0 0	2,20,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	18,04,335 13 1	18,04,335 13 1
Treasury Balance	4,11,45,040 13 2	4,11,45,040 13 2
Total Deposits	2,36,74,581 14 9	2,39,02,097 10 9
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	7,74,389 14 3	9,10,760 3 11
Sundries	6,56,774 6 9	6,32,186 4 4
	Rs. 8,99,39,711 1 0	8,94,52,323 14 5

Assets.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities.....	1,60,36,425 6 4	1,63,73,041 7 4
Loans on Govt. Securities.	68,16,129 0 1	67,75,944 0 0
Credits on ditto	65,5 ,583 6 11	77,88,2 9 2 0
Bills discounted	1,52,09,649 8 0	1,45,41,053 11 1
Dead Stock	10,60,541 1 8	10,59,690 7 7
Stamps	10,676 15 0	10,682 13 0
Balances with other Banks	4,75,481 11 1	5,24,627 8 3
Sundries	1,45,7-2 8 2	1,38,292 13 5
Bullion	64,861 1 3	64,861 1 3
Cash at Head Office	2,74,18,864 9 6	2,06,81,348 14 3
Do. at Branches	2,39,99,565 12 2	2,14,94,272 0 3
Rs.	8,99,39,711 1 0	8,94,52,323 14 5

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The barque Fathe Salem, 618 tons, Captain G. F. Machon, will sail to-day for Calcutta, via Alleppy, with a general cargo.

The s. s. Pearl, 366 tons, Captain W. Ashton, sailed on Saturday last for Cutch Coast, with a general cargo and fifty deck passengers.

The s. s. Coomassie, 909 tons, Captain John Graham arrived in harbour on the 25th instant, from Rangoon (September 7th), calling at Vizagapatam, Cocconada and Negapatam, with a cargo of timber and rice, and seven deck passengers.

The s. s. Cordie, 909 tons, Captain Thomas Robertson, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Liverpool (August 23rd), calling at Malta, and Port Said, via the Suez Canal, with the following cargo :— 415 cases piece goods, 1,357 bundles iron hoops, 47 packages iron ware, 340 bundles and 787 bars iron, 85 pigs lead, 139 iron plates, 105 boxes tin plates, 15 casks salamonia, 30 packages wine, 14 packages wine and 5 packages earthenware, 2 packages glassware, 150 cases copper, 50 cases metal, 50 kegs lead ore, 20 cases slates, 12 cases iron safes, 8 bales twist, 200 barrels sulphur, and many other packages of merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
25	Coomassie (s).....	Gr. ham	Rangoon, Sept 7.
	Cordie (s)	Robertson	Liverpool, Aug 23.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Teazer	Nacoda	Penang and Tuticorin.
	Pearl(s).....	Ashton	Cutch Coast.

The barque Fathe Salem, Machon, to Calcutta and Alleppy, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last.

The Schooner Africa, to Zanzibar, was entered out for loading on Saturday last.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
21	Penang(s).....	Scott	Rangoon, Sept 17.
	Mecca (s)	Johnson	Moulmein, Sept 13.
	Indian Merchant ...	Hogan	Moulmein, Aug 29.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.			
23	Africa(s)	.....	Bombay and S. Ports.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.			
21	Merchantman	.....	Calcutta.
	Ophir	.....	Coast.
23	Olive Branch	.....	Chittagong.

DAILY IMPORTS—SEPTEMBER 25.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Trinacria s, 50 boxes bar soap, Hajee Sulleman Acoob Sons and Co

FROM LONDON

Timor s, 10 cases brandy, C Bouneville and Co ; 16 cases claret Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Hindostan s, 110 boxes window glass, Meyabhoy Tyebkhan ; 36 boxes window glass, Hassonally Lallmeya ; 12 cases champagne, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

China s, 10 cases candles, Hajee Sulleman Acoob Sons and Co 8 cases candles, Hajee Esmail Pathi.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Sumatra s, 25 cases champagne, and 151 cases brandy, Nusserwanjee Aspundiarjee ; 40 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee ; 200 cases brandy, Jemsetjee Nowrojee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Trinacria s, 92 bales cotton, Vurdhman Poonsee and Co ; 64 bales cotton, Malsey Dewsey ; 60 bales wool, Jeevandass Premjee. Selene, 3,000 cwts linseed, Muthooradass Nuthoo.

FOR LONDON.

Clara, 750 cwts linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Sumatra s, 150 cwts wheat, A Kunkler and Co ; 2,757 cwts and 16 lbs wheat, and 1 696 cwts and 48 lbs teel seed, Finlay, Scott and Co ; 102 cwts wheat, Sanjee Naronjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khiva s, 49 bundles wax, J J de Souza.

HIGH COURT—27TH SEPTEMBER.

(Before the Honourable Sir Charles Sargent, Knight)

LONG CAUSES.

362-75—C aigie, Lynch and Owen—Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit v Bunchharam Ghelli and others—Jefferson and Payne and Hearn Cleveland and LeeWarner.

16-75—Lynch and Tobin—The I. B and M Bank Ld v Cases Bhavodeen—Shamrao Pandoorng, Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.

120-75—Mr Becknell—Bapoojee Raghowjee and another, v Chimabai widow—In person.

152-75—Chalk and Turner—Dorabai widow v Jewanjee Gangjee and others—Prescot and W ter.

574-74—Fletcher and Smith—Davidass Mollidhurdass v Cooverjee Sorabjee Nozir—A Framjee.

166-75—Jefferson and Payne—Pandoorung Crushnajee v Henry Gamble & Co—Remington, Hore and Langley.

366-74—Prescot and Winter—Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia v The Trustees of the Port of Bombay—Hearn, Cleveland and LeeWarner.

191-75—Prescot and Winter—Lu'wie Knoop and another v Shu Vullubhoy Gopaldass and others—Crawford and Brown.

339-75—M H Khan—Shaikh Ebrahim and others v Villa Bhima and others—Mr Becknell.

90-75—Ty-bjee an" Sayani—Gowdani Beterjee Mahasaj v Shri Brijnathjee Brijpaljee—Mooljee and Bomonjee.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley.)

275-75—Jefferson and Payne—Bomonjee Muncherjee v C Vallabdass—Fletcher and Smith.

To be mentioned,

813-73—Crawford and Beevey—Doongersey Mooljee v Junnah and others—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.

LONG CAUSES.

505-74—Mr Balkrishna—Rajoo Ralloo v Pandoorung Keroba.

369-75—Remington, Hore and Langley—Abdool Satar Hajee Mahomed v Hajee Vydoo Hajee Ebraham and others—Lynch and Tobin, Mooljee and Bomonjee and N N K tharia.

300-74—Harlands and S—Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latif v Moolana Nurseydass—Pestonjee K.

235-75—M H Khan—Hubibhoy Cassumbhoy v Fazullah Cassumbhoy and another—J C, Cama and Macfarlane and Skipsey.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Green.)

LONG CAUSES.

231-75—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit v Currimbhoy Heerjee and another—Prescot and Winter—Part heard.

111-75—Jamsedhun and Ghandhibhoy—Khoja Khadee Dossa v Mahomedbhoy Sethna—J. Herson and Payne.

546-74—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Fatima Sultan Begum widow v Beebee Begum Jan widow—Tyabjee and Sayani.

98-74—Shamcrjee and Thackurdas—Gokebai and another v Luckmidass Khimjee and others—Jefferson and Payne.

315-74—J C Cama—Moses Essabjee Sanker v Nathoo Shamjee and others—C Smith.

43-74—Hearn, Cleveland and Leewarner—Bittabai widow v Withoba Pandoorung.

145-75—Mooljee and Bomanjee—Gopalghir Jairamgeer v Suntoogeer and others—M M Munshi.

151-75—Muddongir Jairamgir and others v Gopalgir Jairamgir—Mooljee and Bomonjee.

(Before the Honourable Mr Justice Pinhey.)

To Speak to the Minutes of Decree.

424-75—Jefferson and Payne—Hurreedass Tooleydass v Prempjee Nandoo—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.

LONG CAUSES

190-74—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Bai Seraj widow and others v Khunderow—Jeenabai widow v Khoja Rahimtoolla Kadurbhoy—Jeffer on and Payne.

594-74—T. Fletcher—Yuneejee Nathoo v Shamjee Gopal

277-75—Jefferson and Payne—Tullockchund Hookumchund v Motilall Seoolall.

397-75—Lynch and Tobin—Motilall Sewlall v Tullockchund—Jefferson and Payne.

335-75—Fletcher and Smith—Charles Todd v The New Great E S Navigation Co—Jefferson and Payne.

793-73—Lynch and Tobin—Appajee Pandoorung v Narayen Crustna Laud and others—In person.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 24.

Moon, Lieut, Bombay Comst Dept, on duty, from Kurrachee.

Skottow, Lieut-Col, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, from Guntoor.

Cartwright, Captain, Bombay 83rd Regt on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 17.

Brown, Captain, Bombay Supt Police, on duty, to Rutnagherry.

SEPTEMBER 24.

Hough, Major-Genl, Bombay Staff Corps on leave, to England.

Millis, Lieut-Col, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.

SEPTEMBER 25.

Christopher, Colonel, Bengal Commisary General, on leave to Calcutta.

Wilson, Brigadier-Genl, Bengal Staff, on leave, to Peshawur.

Cartwright, Captain, Bombay 83rd Regt, on leave, to Ahmedabad.

SEPTEMBER 26.

Randell, Captain, Madras 20th Regt N I, on leave, to Nowgong.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant-General's Office, Head Quarters.

Poona, 25th September 1875

The Committees of Survey on books and furniture in Regtl. Libraries ordered in para 6 of G O C No 388, 18 Sept 1872, are in future to be convened in Feb instead of in April, and Indents for new works are to be sent to the Supdt of Army Schools on the 1st March instead of on the 1st May as laid down in para 10 of the same order.

The following alteration in the Annual Reliefs for 1875-76, published in G O C No 105 of 1875, is ordered :—

3rd Regt N I. from Belgaum to Deesa.

2nd Regt N I. from Belgaum to Poona.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments :—

17th Regt N I—Lieut W C F Field, Offg Adjt, is confirmed in the appointment

30th Regt N I (Jacob's Rifles)—Surgeon E Tootell, to officiate in medical charge.

G O C 60, 18th inst, appointing Surgeon-Major Hayden, F Battery 9th Bde R A, to the medical charge of the Poorundhur Sanitarium is cancelled.

The following order is confirmed :—

25th Foot (2nd Battalion)—Regtl order dated 10th July 1875, appointing Lieut C L M Dampier to act as Paymaster, in addition to his other duties, during the absence of Paymaster R S Purlong on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :—

Royal Arty—Lieut W R M Daunt, (F Battery 4th Bde) to South of France, for 6 months, overland, from date of embarkation, thence to England, to appear before a medical board.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

By His Honour the Lieut-Governor of Bengal.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, September 22)

Revenue and General Departments.

Mr F A. Chichester, Offg Dep Mag and Depy Collr, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is allowed leave for three months, under Section, 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr Francis Badcock, Offg Joint-Mag and Depy Collr, Bhagulpore, is transferred to Chittagong.

Mr Herbert John Hamilton Fasson, Asst Mag and Collr, in charge of the Alipore Division of the Mymensing District, is allowed leave for one month, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st Oct next.

Capt W Hiam Hopkinson, Asst Comr, Loharduggs, is appointed to be Cant Mag of Barrackpore and Judge of the Small Cause Court in the Cantonment, vice Maj A H Eckford, resigned.

Mr Alfred Wallis, Pund, n a, Offg Asst Comr, second grade, Darjeeling, is confirmed in that appointment, and is appointed to act in the first grade of Asst Comrs, vice Capt W Hopkinson.

Mr George Kennedy Webster is appointed to be a Joint-Mag and Depy Collr of the second grade, with effect from the 10th inst, vice Mr R F Hampinl. Mr Webster will continue to act in the first grade of Joint-Mags and Depy Collrs.

Mr Frank Hunter Barrow, Offg Joint-Mag and Depy Colls, second grade, Bhagulpore is appointed to act in the first grade of Joint-Mags and Depy Collrs, with effect from the 10th inst, vice Mr R F Hamphrl.

Mr F H Barrow, Offg Joint-Mag and Depy Collr, in charge of the Soopool division of the Bhagulpore Dist, is vested with the powers of a Collr under Section X of 1870 for the purpose of acquiring lands required for relief roads in the sub-division of Soopool, in Bhagulpore.

Police Department.

The orders of the 3rd inst, appointing Capt R M Skinner Dist Supt of Police, Mozufferpore, to act in the first grade of Dist Supts, will have effect from the 1st June 1875.

The orders of the 8th July last, appointing Mr Edward Inglis Suttleworth, Dist Supt of Police, 24-Pergunnahs, to act in the first grade of Dist Supts, will have effect from the 5th July 1875.

Mr Victor William Herbert, Asst Supt of Police, Backergunge, having returned to duty on the forenoon of the 30th Aug 1875, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under orders of the 2nd June last is cancelled.

Ecclesiastical Department.

The Rev A W R Quinlan, Chaplain of Cuttack, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 12, Supplement E of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st Nov 1875, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Public Works Department—Bengal.

Mr J A Price, Asst Engr, second grade, from the First Calcutta to the Nuddea Rivers Division as a temporary measure.

Mr J Fennessy, Ex Engr, second grade, having reported his return from leave to Europe on medical certificate on the 23rd Aug 1875, the unexpired portion of leave is cancelled.

Mr J Fennessy, Ex Engr, second grade, is allowed subsidiary leave from the 24th Aug to the 6th Sept 1875, under Sections 10 and 11, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr J Fennessy, Ex Engr, second grade, assumed charge of the Backergunge Division on the 7th Sept 1875, beforenoon.

Mr H J Handley, Asst Engr (temporary rank), first grade, from the Circular and Eastern Canals to the First Calcutta Division as a temporary measure.

The services of Mr. R H Gantzer, Overseer, first grade, attached to the Hazareebagh Dist, are with the sanction of the Govt of India in the P W D placed at the disposal of the Road Cess Committee of that district with effect from the 1st Sept 1875.

Mr T H Wickes, Ex Engr, second grade, Nuddea Rivers Division, is appointed to perform the duties of an Engr under the Bengal Embankment Act (VI) of 1873 in respect to the embankments of the Bhagirutty and Mattabhangah Rivers.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

By His Honour the Lieut-Governor.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, September 25.)

General Department.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence :—

Mr G H Lawrence, Judge of Aligurh, furlough to Europe for one year, two months, and fifteen days, with effect from 1st Nov 1875, together with the usual subsidiary leave.

Mr P J White, Offg Depy Comr Jalaun, one months privilege leave, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved by Col A G Davidson.

The 25 days, privilege leave granted to Mr D F Addis, Asst Mag and Collr Ghazipore, by Notifications Nos. 239 A and 1252 A, dated pectively 20th May and 26th July, 1875, is hereby cancelled

H H the Lt Govr has been pleased to make following appointments and postings :—

In modification of the Notification in this Dept No 1197A, dated 20th Aug 1875 Mr H A Harrison, Mag and Coll Farukhabad to officiate as Comr of the Jhansi Division during the absence on pr vilege leave of Mr A R S Pollock, or until further orders.

Mr W Irvine, Offg Joint Mag 2nd grade, to officiate as Mag and Collr Farukhabad, during the absence on deputation of Mr H A Harrison, or until further orders.

In continuation of Notification No 1492 A dated 20th Aug 1875, the Lt-Govr is pleased to appoint Col W W H Greathed, C B, to be a Member of the Civil Administration Committee

H H the St Govr has been pleased to direct the following promotions and reversions :—

From 31st July, 1875 the date on which he returned from privilege, leave Mr J A Marsel Asst Mag to officiate as Joint Mag 2nd grade ; and Mr J L Denniston Offg Joint Mag 2nd grade to revert to his substantive appointment as Asst Mag.

From 3rd Aug 1875 the date on which Mr W W G Cornwall assumed charge of the office of Mag and Collr Budaun, Mr E White Offg Joint Mag 2nd grade to officiate as Joint Mag 1st grade ; and Mr J L Denniston Asst Mag to officiate as Joint M g 2nd grade.

From 12th Aug 1875 the date on which Mr E Montagu Joint Mag 1st grade returned leave Mr E White Offg Joint Mag 1st grade, to officiate as Joint Mag 2nd grade and Mr J L Denniston Off Joint Mag 2nd grade to revert his substantive appointment as Asst Mag.

From 14th Aug 1875 Mr J J D La Touche to officiate as Joint Mag 1st grade Mr R S Aikman Officiating Joint Mag 1st grade to officiate as Joint Mag 2nd grade and Mr F Pollen Offg Joint Mag 2nd grade to revert to his substantive appointment as Asst Mag.

From 15th Aug 1875 the date on which Mr J H Twigg went on leave Mr R S Aikman Offg Joint Mag 2nd grade to officiate as Joint Mag 1st grade ; and Mr F Pollen Asst Mag to officiate as Joint Mag 2nd grade.

From 22nd Aug 1875, the date on which Mr R J Leeds received charge of the office of Mag and Collr, Agra Mr E White, Offg Joint Mag, 2nd grade, to officiate as Joint Mag, 1st grade, and Mr J L Denniston, Asst Mag, to officiate as Joint Mag, 2nd grade.

With effect from 1st of Sept, 1875, Mr G E Ward, Joint Mag, 2nd grade, to be a Joint Mag 1st grade, vice Mr E Montagu deceased

Mr W W G Cornwall to be a Joint Mag, 2nd grade, vice Mr G E Ward

H H the Lt-Govr is pleased to direct the following transfers :—

Mr D F Addis, Asst Mag and Collr, Allahabad, who was posted to Benares from 25th Aug to 1st Sept, 1875, to Ghazipore,

Mr R G Hardy, Asst Mag, from Cawnpur to Bulandshahr

Police Department.

In modification of Notification No 304A, dated 30th April, 1873, Mr J W Will ams, Dist Supt of Police, reported his return from furlough on 29th March, 1873.

With reference to Notification No 329E C, dated 6th Aug. 1875, Mr D E H Noyes, Ex Engr, 4th grade, and Baboo Ram Kisan Mukarji, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, respectively made over and received charge of the Allahabad and Meerut Provincial Division on the afternoon of the 2nd Sept

Mr R M Lewis, Overseer, 2nd grade, Meerut Dist, Meerut Provincial Division available himself on the 3rd Sept of the leave granted to him in Notification No 818E-C, dated 29th July, 1875.

Mr T F L'Estrange, Dist Engr, Bareilly, Provincial Division is promoted from 3rd to 2nd grade Asst Engr, with effect from the 5th June, 1875, the date on which he passed the examination prescribed in P W D, Chapter II, Section IV, para 18

With reference to Notification No 329E C, dated 6th Aug. 1875, Mr D E H Noyes, Ex Engr, 4th grade, and Baboo Ram Kisan Mukarji, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, respectively made over and received charge of the Allahabad and Meerut Provincial Division on the afternoon of the 2nd Sept

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With reference to Notification No 391 E-C, dated 14th Sept, 1875, Maj C S Thomason, R E, Ex Engr, 1st grade, and Mr A W Lawder, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, respectively made over and received charge of the Kishnam Provincial Division on the 9th inst

Mr R M Lewis, Overseer, 2nd grade, is transferred to the Saharanpur Dist, Meerut Provincial Division, with effect from the 17th Oct 1875

Furlough on medical certificate for eighteen months, together with the usual privilege leave to enable him to reach the port of embarkation is granted to Mr E A Down, Asst Conservator of Forests, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same

The services of Maj Helsham Jones, R E, are placed at the disposal of H E the C-in-C from the date at which they are required for employment as Inspr of Exercise

Mr T W Hunt, Sub-Engr, Distributary Division, Lower Ganges Canal, availed himself on the afternoon of the 6th Sept, 1875, of the leave granted him in Notification No 1417E, dated 26th Aug, 1875

Mr W R S Jones, Ex Engr, Workshops Division Lower Ganges Canal, is granted privilege leave of absence for two months

Mr W F Vonder Hrst, Asst Engr, Kasganj Division, Lower Ganges Canal, availed himself on the afternoon of the 18th Sept, 1875, of the leave granted him in Notification No 1412E, dat d 26th Aug, 1875

Mr N A Graydon Personal Asst to Suptdg Engr, 1st Circle is temporarily transferred to the 4th Circle, and will officiate as Ex Engr, Workshops Division Lower Ganges Canal, during Mr Jones' absence

With reference to G G O No 380, dated 20th Aug. 1875, Capt A London, Asst Engr, 1st grade, was relieved of his duties on the 19th idem on transfer from these Provin ces to Rajpootana.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Simla, 13th September, 1875.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to sanction the undermentioned promotion and retirement, subject to approval by Her Majesty :—

18th Lancers—Sub-Lt James Melville Babington to be Lt, dated 6th Sept 1873

108th Regiment—Sub-Lt Godfrey Power is permitted to retire from the service by the resignation of his commission, with effect from the 30th Aug 1875.

H E is also pleased to make the following appointments :—

7th Bengal Cavalry—Cap H C Crosse, 3rd Squadron Officer, to be 2nd Squadron Officer, vice Lt Col Barchard, who has been permitted to retire from the service, dated 28th Aug 1875

Capt J L Ferris, 1st Squadron Subn, to be 3rd Squadron Officer, vice Creak, dated 28th Aug 1875

13th Bengal Lancers—Capt H E Ryves, 3rd Squadron Officer and offg 2nd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command, during the absences of Capt Pennington on furlough

Capt D H Thompson, Adjt, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer, vice Ryves

Lt G W Deane, Second Squadron Subn, to continue to officiate as Adjt, vice Thompson

Lt R F Tweedy, offg 2nd Squadron Subn, to officiate as 1st Squadron Subn, vice Carthew, offg as 3rd Squadron Officer

Lt F S Gwatkin, 73rd Regt, offg 2nd Wing Subn on probation 19th N I to officiate as Squadron Officer, Squadron Subn on probation, vice Deane, offg as Adjt

15th Bengal Cavalry—Maj E D H Vibart, 3rd Squadron Officer, to be 2nd Squadron Officer, vice Angelo, dated 28th Aug 1875.

Capt R Atkins, 1st Squadron Subn, to be 3rd Squadron Officer, vice Vibart, dated 28th Aug 1875.

Capt C O W Apperley, General List Infantry, Offg Brigade Maj Ferozepore, to be 1st Squadron Subn, vice Atkin, dated 28th Aug. 1875

Capt Apperley will continue to officiate as Bde Maj

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

THE AHMEDABAD FLOODS.

AHMEDABAD, 26TH SEPT.

The floods have abated on the Mhye and Sabarmuttee.

About three thousand houses have fallen in Ahmedabad, and some small villages on the banks of the river have been washed away. Many people are taking refuge in the City.

The Mails are being conveyed across the river in boats.

The trains will run over the Mhye in a day or two.

THE DELHI CAMP.

ALLAHABAD, 26TH SEPT.

The last decision anent the Delhi camp, distributes the force into four divisions commanded by Generals Hardinge, Macdonnell, Donald Stewart, and Sir Charles Reid.

Colonel Watson, Central India Horse, commands the whole of the Cavalry division which will consist of four brigades.

FURTHER INUNDATIONS.

The Railway line between the Beas and Umritsur was again inundated last Saturday. Ekkas are used for the conveyance of the mails and passengers.

Very heavy and unprecedented rain has been falling at Ajmere for some days.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE VISIT OF H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

SIMLA, 25TH SEPT.

The *Gazette of India* of to-day publishes a despatch from the Secretary of State to the Viceroy, giving formal intimation of the intended visit of the Prince of Wales.

The despatch concludes with the assurance that the supreme authority with which the Viceroy is invested as Her Majesty's representative will enable His Excellency to show how highly he estimates the proof of the Queen's good will and her confidence in the loyalty of her Indian subjects which are afforded by her sanctioning the Prince's visit.

Major Henderson is appointed on the Prince's Staff as Political Officer during H. R. Highness' visit.

THE DUTY ON WINES.

The *Gazette* also publishes a notification that the proper duty under the new Tariff Act on imported Bordeaux, Burgundy and Still White Wines is one rupee per imperial gallon.

OPENING OF THE FINE ARTS EXHIBITION AT SIMLA.

SIMLA, 25TH SEPT.

The Viceroy opened the Fine Arts Exhibition this afternoon, but owing to the bad weather only about one hundred persons were present. There are 64 oil paintings and 236 water colours exhibited; the former are poor, the latter very good.

The Viceroy's prize for the best water colour is awarded to Dr. DeFabeck. The Vice President's prize for the best series of four water colour sketches is given to Captain Pullan.

THE INDIAN POSTAL SERVICE.

LONDON, 25TH SEPT.

The Postmaster General, replying to the East India Association, said that he fully recognised the importance of making a reduction in the present Indian Postal rates, and that it was with this view that the question of India becoming a party to the General Postal Union was being considered.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT TO INDIA.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales will embark for India at Brindisi on the 16th of October instead of from Venice as was expected.

THE HERZEGOVINA AFFAIR.

Turkish accounts have been received that severe fighting in Bosnia and the Herzegovina continues.

Spain is despatching 16,000 troops to Cuba.

OBITUARY.—General Simcoe Baynes.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 24TH SEPT., AFT.

The heavy Bombay Mails of the 27th ultimo arrived at Southampton on the 24th instant.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 24TH SEPT., NOON.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton....	60,000	bales.
Do. do. Amount forwarded..	2,000	do.
Do. do. Sales of Surats....	16,000	do.
Do. do. Imports of Cotton..	23,000	do.
Do. do. do. of Surats....	7,000	do.
Do. Stock do. of Cotton....	715,000	do.
Do. do. Surats	233,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton in London..	68,875	do.

Surats during the Week have been freely offered, prices ranging from 1/16 to ⅛ lower.

LONDON, 24TH SEPT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera..... 4¾d.

In the Manchester Market there has been a moderate business.

7 lbs. Shirtings..... 6s. 7½d.

8¼ lbs. do. ..... 7s. 10½d.

40's Mule Twist..... 9s. 11½d.

3 per cent. Consols for account.... 94¾

5 per cent. French Rente, 1872.... 104¾

Bar Silver 56 11/16

Arrival—Pekin.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 26TH SEPT., 7-30 A.M.

Steamer Surat, from China, arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 26th September, 4.50 P.M.—Weather clear. Wind W. Ther. 84.

CARWAR, 26th September, 5 P.M.—Weather fine. Wind N. W. Ther. 84. Bar. 30·05. fall of rain 5 cents.

VINGORLA, 26th September, 5 P.M.—Weather clear. Wind S. W. strong. Ther. 88.

THE Directors of the Bank of Bengal, at their meeting on hursday, made no alteration in the rate of interest or discount.

ARRANGEMENTS are being made to open a Budhist College at Galle, and the native classics will be taught to the students.

MR. RENDAL, Consulting Engineer to the E. I. Railway, is shortly expected, it is said, in this country, on a tour of inspection.

THE Council of H. E. the Governor of Bombay will meet in the Council Hall, Poona, on Thursday, the 30th of September at mid-day.

THE Rao of Cutch has secured the bungalow of Mr. Norojee Ardaseer Dhavur below Cumballa Hill during the visit of the Prince of Wales.

THE *Indian Railway Service Gazette* learns that on the recommendation of Mr. Campbell, the Board of Agency of the E. I. Railway have approved of a grant of Rs. 2,000 to the widow of the late driver West.

WE have received Rs. 10 from W. G. on account of the sufferers by the floods at Ahmedabad. No application for funds has yet been made, but it is very probable from the extent of the disaster that some external help will be required.

THE American war frigate Tennesse, with Rear-Admiral Reynolds on board, arrived at Colombo late on Wednesday night Sept 15th. Neither the Governor nor the Colonial Secretary were in Colombo to pay any courtesy to the Admiral on the part of the Colony. The Admiral and suit proceeded to Kandy.

THE prospects of the crops throughout Bengal are, according to the latest official reports, excellent, with a few exceptions. The latter are in Rungpore, where rain is urgently wanted, in parts of most districts of the Patna Division, and in Purnia. Cholera in a sporadic form is reported in many districts, but the cases are not numerous.

THE crop and weather report for the N. W. Provinces is favourable for the whole of the Provintes. Prospects are described as being generally good. At Banda cotton is blossoming; at Moradabad the rice harvest is commencing, and at Almora in many parts of the district rice has been cut. The rainfall had been moderate during the week under notice, ending 25th September.

THE natives who were injured in the recent Railway accident near Kutnee have mostly all been sent about their business, after receiving compensation; some, we believe got as little as 5 rupees, some 8 or 10, and have signed clear of all claims on the Company. There must have been some sharp work here, remarks the *Railway Service Gazette*, as the poor fellows evidently could not have known what they were signing for.

WE read in the *Madras Mail* that in the absence of hired carriage suitable for the Prince of Wales' journey to the Annamally Hills, Government have sanctioned the purchase of a barouche at Trichinopoly for that purpose. For the draught of this conveyance a number of horses from the Artillery at Trichinopoly will be put in training as well as a detail of non-commissioned rank and file. A guard of honour from Her Majesty's 43rd Regiment will be sent from Cannanore to receive the Prince at Beypore, and attend him on his visit to the Annamally Hills.

THE China papers tell us that the war cloud hanging between Japan and Corea has not yet blown over. It is stated that the Coreans took such umbrage at the Japanese Commissioners appearing in modern European costume that they decline to recognise them. Hence the present difficulties. There is a lull in the contest in Formosa between the Imperialists and the Aborigines, owing probably to the sickness which has broken out among the former. Hostilities promise, however, to be indefinitely prolonged. The Aborigines are said to be armed with Remington rifles.

THE returns of the trade and navigation of British India for the first month of the current financial year show that the total value of imports, excluding treasure, was Rs. 3,14,67,461 as compared with Rs. 2,31,41,289 during the same month of last year; and the total value of exports, Rs. 6,71,66,126 as against Rs. 6,08,28,386. The value of treasure imported was Rs. 38,11,599 as against Rs. 1,34,36,070; and of treasure exported, Rs. 6,35,910 as against Rs. 10,50,495. The gross amount of import duty collected was Rs. 27,75,192 as against Rs. 25,03,358; and of export duty, Rs. 11,20,441 as against Rs. 7,68,311.

THE troubles at the Simla Club, about which enough has nearly been written, are, the *Pioneer* tells us, said to be at an end. A large meeting of its members took place on the 20th, Sir Alexander Arbuthnot in the chair, at which a determination to uphold the Committee in whatever action it might, at any time, think fit to take in the interests of the whole body, was affirmed by an overwhelming majority. After which Sir Henry Norman, who, as Chairman of the Committee, had put the case to the meeting very temperately and with great good taste expressed a hope that "by-gones might be bygones," and everything ended happily. Even a storm in a teapot has its uses.

THE Magistrate at Madras the other day fined a man, a European, Rs. 20 for not paying his passage money from Rangoon to Madras. The man got on board the Asia belonging to the B. I. S. N. Company at Rangoon without paying his passage and incurred liabilities thereby and for wines supplied him on board to the extent of Rs. 205. After many vain attempts to get the money the captain applied for a warrant of arrest. The defendant was arrested and he admitted that he had no money but soon expected to have funds. His Worship said that he must fine the defendant, and sentenced him to pay a fine of twenty rupees, in default, fourteen days' simple imprisonment.

THE *East* gives the following description of a young Bengalee barrister, who has lately returned from England:—"Baboo Anand Mohun Bose is an object of love and admiration to every Bengalee. He is a jewel in the veriest sense of the word. His simple, sweet nature, winning manners, affability, and want of even a small modicum of affectation, which is so common to those who have been to England, have taken everybody by surprise. Possessed of a bright countenance and intelligent look, his presence is delightful and charming to all. He has practically shown by his own example that pride, vanity, and other blemishes of character, do not necessarily belong to high intellectual attainments and sound education."

THE Lahore paper of Sept. 21, states that there is a prospect of the restoration of through communication on the Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway by about next Tuesday. At present the only break which has been unrepaired is the one occasioned by the damage done to a bridge, the abutment of which has been washed away. This has caused a break of about 100 yards in extent, which is now crossed by trollies. In order to avoid the delay in recrossing through communication, which would be necessary if this portion of the line was closed till the bridge is repaired, a diversion is being laid down which will enable the trains to run right through. This diversion will be ready on Tuesday.

THE Nizam has been in treaty for Jowjee Castle, Parell, Mr. A. D. Wadia's house, to rendering his visit to Bombay. In that case the Poona Horse will be encamped in the grounds of Lowjee Castle. But we hear that the magnificent mansion-house of Mr. Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, on Malabar Hill, has been engaged for the young Prince of Hyderabad, while that of Mr. Muncherjee Bomonjee Puntakey, on the Queen's Road, Girgaum, will be occupied by Sir Salar Jung and his staff. A large camp will be formed on the flats for the retinue of His Highness the Nizam, which will number over 3,000 people.

AN old native at Dhaka, named Jai Nath Sil, has been rewarded by the Bengal Government with Rs. 25 for his gallant conduct in saving the life of a native woman, and attempting to rescue a girl from drowning, in the Ismati, at the end of June last. The river being full at that time of year, the girl was carried away by the current, and the woman, in trying to save her, was also carried away. Jai Nath, though 65 years of age, at once plunged into the river, and with great difficulty saved the woman, though nearly drowned himself by her struggles. He then went in again to try and save the girl, but she had sunk. As the Magistrate remarks, "courage of this kind is so uncommon that it deserves notice." The Humane Society in England would, no doubt, present Jai Nath with a medal if the case was brought to their notice.

REFERRING to the meeting of Justices at Calcutta to elect a Vice-Chairman, the *Indian Daily News* writes as follows:—At the meeting of Justices on Wednesday, Mr. Knight proposed and Hon'ble Raja Romanath Tagore seconded the nomination of Mr. Roberts for the office of Vice-Chairman. Mr. Hogg proposed Baboo Gour Doss Bysack, and Moulvie Abdool Luteef, Khan Bahadoor, seconded it. The exposure of the candidate as set forth in these columns proved the utter unfitness of the Chairman's candidate; and many who came to vote for him expressed their intention of not doing so. Still the pack of official voters was thought to be too strong, and the Hon'ble Kristodas Paul moved the adjournment of the question. This seemed to give the Chairman one more chance of escape from the false position into which his utter incompetence has led him, that he eagerly accepted it, and his followers voted *ap ke waste*, and the amendment was carried.

WE learn from the *Pioneer* that a case of unusual interest was committed for trial on Thursday by the Officiating Magistrate of Agra. On the 11th August last a woman's headless body was found in an unfrequented part of the suburbs of Agra, and for a long time the police were entirely baffled in their efforts to discover the criminals. A few days ago the paramour of the woman, with whom she had been living for the past ten years, came forward and gave information which enabled the police to identify her with the deceased. The persons in whose company she was last seen at a *mela* held on the 9th August were arrested, and have made admissions tantamount in the case of the chief actors to a full confession of guilt. The woman was murdered by two Daffals for the sake of her ornaments worth about Rs. 150. The case has excited considerable interest in Agra and the neighbourhood.

THE *Bombay Guardian*, noticing our article on Roman Catholic Convents, says, in reference to the concluding sentence, that the case was not sufficiently strong to induce Government to interfere with the inner working of conventual institutions in Bombay:—"Romanists will be satisfied with this conclusion. Our contemporary does not seem to be aware of the ground of suspicion involved in the assumption that there must be no Government scrutiny of the inner working of convents. The question is not, have we a case of proved crime; the undeniable fact is that many youthful persons are made over to the *absolute authority* of a superior whose will they are taught to regard as the will of God. Unless some guarantee can be given to the State that this power shall never, in a single instance, be abused, a guarantee which, in the nature of things, can never be given, the State has no right to consent that such institutions should exist." The Government would have enough to do if they followed the suggestion of every jealous sectarian.

THE chaplain of Bangalore refused to bury a soldier, who, according to the coroner's jury, had committed suicide while under the influence of temporary insanity. The matter was referred to the Government of India, and the Governor-General in Council resolved that clergymen of the Church of England who serve the Government of India must abide by the law and practice of the Church of England; and that the refusal of the chaplain at Bangalore was contrary to this law and practice. Our contemporary at Allahabad says:—"If clergymen want to serve the Indian Government, they must be content to order themselves lowly and reverently to the Governor-General in Council, and by so doing, they may perhaps put off the evil day of disestablishment." A Calcutta contemporary says on the same subject:—"It is notorious that persons living in defiance of the moral law are admitted to the Anglican communion, and buried in the odour of sanctity when they die. In what respect have such persons established a better claim to the 'sure and certain hope' than the sad suicide of any kind?" —The chief duty of life in India is to obey orders.

A STRANGE incident is reported by the Calcutta *Daily News* as having occurred last Sunday week on board the Omar Pasha, an Arab vessel. A preventive officer—named R. Baptist, was sent to relieve another a permanent officer for the day. On going on board he noticed a lad of about 9 years of age, dressed in Arab costume, who resembled very strongly a younger brother of his, who deserted his parents and relatives about three years ago and was given up as lost. He went up to him, and tapping him on the back enquired what his name was. The boy replied in English Edmund, whereupon he informed him that he was his brother. While they were conversing one of the crew, an Arab, came up and stated the lad was his nephew. So sure, however, was Baptist of the boy's identity that he at once claimed, but delivery was refused. Mr. Baptist, senior, on being informed of the circumstances, went on board and also identified the lad as being his son. The only question now is how to get possession of him, the parents not having the means wherewith to seek the aid of the law. The strangest part of the affair is that the lad who, when first spoken to and readily replied in English, suddenly, on the Arab's interference, changed his tone and tried to make out that he was not conversant with the English language, showing thereby his reluctance to aid his parents in recovering him.

THE G. I. P. VOLUNTEER CORPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

SIR,—Your issue of to day gives an account of a Volunteer movement set on foot in connection with the G. I. P. Railway. As many of my friends are anxious to join, could you or any of your readers inform us whether those unconnected with the Railway would be permitted to enrol themselves?

X.

ALAS! POOR "YORICK,"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have put the following question to half a dozen or more people:—"Have you read "Yorick's" letter in the *Times of India*?" and the answer has been:—"Well, I have tried to do so, but I could not get more than half through, and I had to throw the paper down in disgust."

I see a correspondent of your's has justly ridiculed "Yorick's" mania for French intercalations, whereby the latter betrays a sad deficiency in his knowledge of the tongue. His acquaintance with German is very likely quite as imperfect.

But what of his style? His readers are treated to a flippant self-eulogy from first to last, and nothing equals the impertinence with which he bestows praise on his own person, except the absurdity of some of his remarks.

He tells us, for instance, with the utmost gravity, that a station master and his staff were waiting for his arrival cap in hand. He says he is not that he is acquainted with the peculiarities of the Count Chambord, which Prince refused a crown last year—a historical fact the secret source of which it would be interesting to know. And, again, we are informed that the face of the Baroness Orlanger—Mademoiselle Lessi—is familiar to Mr. Yorick. I might go on selecting at any length.

The *Times of India* would be none the the poorer, and perhaps its own correspondent's efforts are directed towards making it lighter and more readable. If so, he has missed the mark, but he has certainly succeeded in securing for himself the character of a coxcomb.—Yours, &c.,

ANTI-HUMBUG.

Bombay, 25th Sept.

THE MADRAS RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE 'BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I believe a commission was lately appointed to investigate the falling off of traffic, &c., on the Madras Railway. As I have during the present week passed from Callian to Arconum and back, I hope you will permit me to give a warning to people intending to proceed from this towards Madras, as the carriages from Raichore (the junction with the G. I. P. Railway) to Madras are shocking, I certainly should never again think of taking my family over any portion of the Madras Railway. From what I saw there is one 1st class and one 2nd class carriage attached to each train. Such necessary luxuries as carriages for ladies *only* appear to be things not thought of by the administration of the Madras Railway Company. It is such a comfort to reach Raichore from Madras to be able to get into a decent carriage. The failings of the Madras Company must certainly be detrimental to the well managed G. I. P. line, as I cannot fancy a person travelling by the former line unless limited for time.

The Government and Railway engineers had a splendid carriage attached to the rear of the mail train from Madras yesterday morning. I heard they came on inspection. I hope their reports will be considered satisfactory to enable them to show their easily earned travelling allowances. I must give it as my opinion that an ordinary suboverseer on Rs. 25 a month would have done as much good. As they never stopped to look at a single work on the line, I presume this accounts for their shameful bridges. The train stopped when close to one of their shaky structures. The engine driver, I was told, was afraid to cross. After half an hour's delay one of the inspectors in the rear carriage plucked up courage to cross on the tender, with a view, I presume, of being one of the first to have a dip in the river. At any rate he returned apparently delighted at having astonished the passengers with his pluck.

A GOVERNMENT ENGINEER.

Callian, 25th September.

P. S.—The engine was not taken over by itself to test the bridge as the guard told me was usual when the river was in flood. I suppose they wanted to give the passengers all a dip so as to add to their miseries.

THE MARINE POSTAL SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I might justly be thought to be positively cruel if I were to make an attempt to push "Job Barnacle" deeper into the mud than he has voluntarily thrown himself, and so I will leave him floundering therein, deep though he be sunk.

I am glad to be able to state that the Government have consented to pay the expenses of the young gentlemen incurred at Suez. The payment will date from the time when the P. and O. Company made the change that has been complained of so much. This is the TRUTH.

September 25.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

SIR,—A desire for fair play induces me to reply to the letter from "Truth" that recently appeared in your paper.

Neither three nor five days are, as a rule, spent in Suez by the Marine Post Office men at their own expense, but four days, and one in alternate weeks, except in case of accidents in the Canal, when the time might be longer. As it is the maximum expenditure stands thus:

Four days in Suez Hotel at 5	Rs. 20
Sundries	„ 5
do on voyage up	„ 5
do on voyage down	„ 5
	Rs. 35

leaving Rs. 25 on which to act the gentleman. If "Truth" fancies Rs. 10 for sundries on the voyage absurd, let him work from 6 A.M. to 5 P.M. in the Red Sea, and drop his glass of beer or evening peg, &c., and see how it pays, and how he likes it.

As for free conveyance on shore in Bombay, the officials in question can get a *boat* free, but are they to *walk* from Mazagon to the office and back?

As for "Foolish Bluestering" if "Truth" knew right, "Truth" is very well off himself and has splendid quarters free, yet he derides any cry for justice from men married and single who live in a trying climate and are bundled about from pillar to post as long as they serve Government in their present capacities.

The young men "have plenty of time to improve their stock of knowledge." Truth! know anything to the contrary? And does he know that the Bombay Post Office was driven to despiration at having to conduct a departmental examination for the Marine Post Office about 1873? As there was no one found who collectively knew all that the M. P. O. officers knew.

Portuguese clerks would have to be paid Rs. 60, as the ignorant peons now doing the menial work in M. P. O. draw Rs. 20 and their rations, and then how about maintaining the present efficiency, security, and confidence in the performance of the work? I guess the public would have something to say about the change.

Let any gentleman walk round and see the "quarters" allotted to the M. P. O. men, where *six* gentlemen are supposed and expected to forget that they are gentlemen and herd together on three beds—like a parcel of dogs in a kennel.—Yours, &c.

Sept. 24. JUSTICE NOT PITY.

"BERKELEY, September, 1869.—Gentlemen,—I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above-named pills for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills, I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS."

THE SATROONJAYA HILL DISPUTE.

THE Shrawuk community of Gujerat and other laces have been, for a long time past, pressing upon the attention of British officers a long drawn chain of complaints against what they call the arbitrariness, the tyranny, and the rapacity of the Thakore of Palitana. He is accused of unwarrantable interference with their social rights and religious privileges that are immediately connected with valuable property that has been from time immemorial in their possession and enjoyment on the Satroonjaya Hill. This hill is literally crowded with temples. Pilgrims come to it from all parts of India to offer their devotions at the shrines. Roads, resting-places, reservoirs, and numerous buildings along the different ascents have been built, which have cost the Jains some crores of rupees. A sunnud granted by the Emperor Acbar indicates that Satroonjaya was one of the first sacred hills granted to the Shrawuks in perpetuity. The enormous outlay on the buildings of this hill, says Colonel LeGrand Jacob, "may be supposed, when the transport of every single stone costs a koree (something less than the third of a rupee.) The floors of all the temples are in tesselated marble work of divers colours, and the thousands of idols they contain are all of marble. The oldest date to be found on the inscriptions is A. D. 1526-27; but it is probable that the Jains had temples on the hill at an earlier period." This hill is, in the estimation of the Shrawuk sect, one of the most sacred spots on earth, and if a Jain does not visit it during his life-time he is unregenerate, and that existence is vain.

The Thakore Sahib, whose descendants were, according to European legends, fugitives from Marwar, can only count a few weak subjects, but the Jain subjects of Queen Victoria can be counted by hundreds of thousands. We beg to invite your particular attention to an appropriate passage in Captain Law's communication, dated 30th April 1864:—"It must be considered that the Shrawuks comprehend a vast number of people from every part of British India, that the large majority are British subjects, and among them persons of the greatest rank in the country; accordingly to see justice administered and other law than the caprices of a petty chief, and such men will not brook the confiscation of their property, or acts of petty tyranny inflicted in spite of the immunity they have brought." An influential member of this community, the owner of a large number of villages in Bengal and a banker of some reputation, has recently obtained from the Viceroy a valuable mark of appreciation on account of the assistance he gave Government during the recent famine in Bengal, and a short time ago a leading member of our community at Ahmedabad willingly and cheerfully responded to a call from the Government of Bombay to collect and purchase large quantities of seed grain for the famine stricken villages at Bhaloopore, &c. We mention these circumstances with humility to show our loyalty and attachment to a beneficent rule. The Thakore of Palitana accuses the Shrawuks of cutting out letters and altering on the hill inscriptions that are of benefit to him. He asserts that he wrote to you on the subject on the 24th August (the day on which we first complained to you and simply made mention of it to E. T. Candy, Esquire.) With his yad of the 28th August, 1875, to which this is a reply, the Thakore Sahib has sent for your information and inspection, copy of the Gujratee proclamation issued by him, to show what steps he was obliged to take even before the receipt of your "takeed" to prevent the Shrawuks from making the alterations in existing arrangements referred to by you. He endeavours to excuse his improper acts, which we reported to you, and accuses us indirectly of duplicity. He puts on his mask, comes forward unblushingly and makes an effort to persuade you that he is equal to the occasion, and thinks no doubt within himself, that it will be entirely his own fault if he does not, and cannot, counteract the ill effects of any legitimate and honest representation, which a multiplicity of unfortunate circumstances may compel us to make.

We foresaw that the Thakore Sahib had some injurious design in view when his people were deputed some two or three months ago to trespass in our temples and to take forcible and unwarrantable liberties with our inscriptions on the hill, and were sure that our safest plan was to make you acquainted with the fact. We accordingly made a representation in Gujeratee in the early part of July, 1875, and will now trouble you to refer to it. We consider it a fortunate thing that we made the revelation when the invasion was made, and our private rights were disregarded. The Thakore of Palitana admits that Hurgovin Beyra was sent to copy an inscription, and he endeavours to persuade you that our complaint (of the 24th August) was made to oppose and prevent him from doing so. He asserts that he is particularly in want of the inscription, and will eventually show its importance. He does not perhaps like to let you know the great secret now. He knows very well that our temples are sacred in our eyes, and that any kind of criminal trespass or improper mauling by men of other castes is positively an insult to the Jain community, and an outrage to our feelings. He has been long enough on the gaddee to know that when we discover that pollution has occurred by *criminal intrusion* or otherwise, that we are obliged, at considerable expense, to perform the ceremony of purification. The Thakore of Palitana and his justice administering Karbarrees are well aware that a Jain pilgrim must perform his ablutions before he can enter the "gubara," or inner portion of the temple. Our representation to you of the 24th August, last, indicated that the durbar's people went into the temples to copy inscriptions near the seat of the images; that our men were ejected; that doors were closed on them; that impure water was applied to writing near the images; that pollution necessarily took place; and that, notwithstanding the timely remonstrance of our people, the Thakore Sahib's servants went into forbidden places with leather shoes on their feet. Nothing could be more exasperating to the Jain community than these proceedings. Government will, we hope, be able to see that we are a *long-suffering, patient* race of people. We have translated the Thakore Sahib's proclamation without date, and are sure it must have a terrifying effect on every pilgrim who proceeds to the hill. It is generally known that he is a second-class Political chief, and that his jurisdiction extends, unhappily, to the Shrawuks, although they are subjects of the Queen. The proclamation is *injurious to freedom in religious matters*. We think the proclamation in question is calculated to impress every one who reads it, and is ignorant of the true state of affairs, with the belief that the Thakore Sahib has absolute control over our temples, images, inscriptions, &c. We entreat you to be so good as to compel the Thakore of Palitana to withdraw the proclamation. We should be doing ourselves great injustice if we allowed any of the Thakore's accusations to remain uncontradicted on the records of the agency. The bill of Satroonjaya, is protected by sepoys in the service of Anundjee Culleanjee. These men fired a salute from the cannon in the embrasures of the Fort on the occasion of the recent visit of His Excellency the Governor. If the Thakore of Palitana was in possession of the hill and had charge of it, we respectfully ask, what necessity there was for his application of the 9th December 1863, through Captain (now Lieut.-Colonel) Law for the removal of Sett Anundjee Culleanjee's guard of Arabs? Major Keatinge understood his motives at once, took into consideration the value of our property on the hill, knew that it was open at any time to attack by a host of marauders, and others, and he would not in consequence allow the Arabs in question to be removed. He prevented the Thakore from placing his own guards at each gate of the hill, and even on the road at the foot of the hill, notwithstanding the recommendation of his Assistant, Captain Law. Our sepoys, on the hill are subjects of Palitana. Not one of them would venture forward to one greatest time of need to give truthful evidence in a just cause. We are disposed to think that the acknowledged interference with our private arrangements to protect valuable property was a proof that this unlawful exercise of authority must intimidate our servants at Palitana and those on Satroonjaya. We therefore solicited your interference, and requested that men might be placed on the hill. In such a case only the Thakore of Palitana would not presume to interfere. We beg to reiterate the request, and will cheerfully pay for 20 or 25 men. We are sure the Thakore of Palitana will never respect our rights. He denies having stationed chowkies on the road to search for pilgrims, and says our representation is false, and that pilgrims cannot, and do not go to Satroonjaya during the rainy season. He is silent regarding our complaint about the interruption and detention of Jeeva, and says nothing about the attempt to obtain the abstraction of a letter from his person.

In his separate yad of the 24th August, 1875, the Thakore Sahib accuses us of making efforts to alter the appearance of the place on the hill within the Ghud, or Fort, where grass grows, in consequence of the evidence his witnesses gave before E. T. Candy, Esq., your Judicial Political Assistant.

The Thakore of Palitana is powerful in his district: he does not only take the grass when he likes, but he can do as he likes with our servants on the hill, because they are his subjects, and would, like the unfortunate Ghettee be obliged to leave Palitana if they gave evidence in our favour. We are completely at his mercy. He made an effort in 1863 to remove our Panjrapole from Palitana although it has been there ever so long.

We will always be miserable and unhappy if the Thakore of Palitana is allowed any longer to exercise authority over the Shrawuks, he will not cease to molest us. His subjects, to secure his favour, will not hesitate to give evidence against us, and it would be a very easy matter for his Karbarrees to make and seize the opportunity to punish some Shrawuks and to terrify others. We pray that you will be so good as to send this special representation for the consideration of the Government, in order that some special arrangements may be made immediately for the protection of the Shrawuks and their property. We pray that the subject matter of this representation may be looked up in any way with the enquiry that is being made by your Judicial Political Assistant, E. T. Candy, Esq.

GRIEVANCES OF THE SHRAWUKS AGAINST THE THAKORE OF PALITANA.

A VERY numerously attended meeting of members of the Shrawuk community of Bombay was held yesterday in the Shrawuks' temple at Poydhonee, for the purpose of adopting a memorial for presentation to His Excellency the Governor against the arbitrary and high-handed acts of the Thakore of Palitana on the Settrunja Hill, situated near Palitana. Nearly all the leading men of the community were present, including Messrs Premchund Roychund, Hurbum Nursey, Tullokchund Manekchund, Ghellabhoy Pudumsey, Motichund Nathooes, Chuggon Behechur, Hurnath Roopjee and Nemchund Meslapchund. A vast congregation was seated on the floor of the lower hall of the temple, and the peculiar feature of the meeting was that the utmost silence was preserved. This was probably owing to the fact that each member of the congregation imagined that his religious susceptibilities had been sorely wounded by the accounts received from Sattrunja Hill of the recent unlawful proceedings of the Thakore. To the same cause might be attributed the deep attention with which fresh instances of arbitrariness were listened to. The proceedings commenced with the reading by Mr. Chuggun Behechur of a letter received the preceding day from a member of the sect, in which it was stated that, on the 21st August last, the Thakore's men went up the Sattrunja Hill, turned the poonjarees out of the temples, the keys of which they forcibly secured, and then drove them away from their houses, &c. The reading of this letter, of which we have simply indicated the purport, produced evident excitement in the assembly, but the orderly character of the meeting was not disturbed by any outburst of indignation.

Mr. Tullokchund Manekchund then briefly addressed the meeting, stating that the Thakore's men, not content with ejecting the guardians of their temples, had defiled all the utensils used for religious ceremonies by cooking food in and feeding the Thakore's Mahomedan servants out of them. The object of this forcible and unlawful entry was only to lend colour to the Thakore's story that his men were in charge of the hill, of which he had had the sole control. Six or seven of the Bhats (officiating priests) had been seized and were confined at Palitana. They were warned that, unless they gave evidence according to the Thakore's wishes, their hearths and homes would be destroyed, and they themselves expelled from his territory. Now, the number of Shrawuks residing in British territory was about twenty lacs; and it was their duty to make a respectful representation to Government against the hardships and indignity to which their community and their religion had been subjected. He felt sure Government would listen to their representations against such lawlessness as had been practised by the Thakore's men.

Another member of the sect expressed his great gratification at the large assembly which he saw before him, and suggested that the most prompt measures should be adopted to have their grievances redressed. He thought an influencial committee should be appointed for the purpose of forwarding a memorial to His Excellency the Governor.

A memorial was then read, and after some further suggestions had been made, was unanimously adopted. A large working committee was nominated. The proceedings terminated with thirty cheers, peculiar to the sect, invoking Divine aid to the successful result of the undertaking. The following is the memorial that was adopted by the meeting:—

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Philip Edmond Wodehouse, K.C.B., Governor of Bombay.

The memorial of the undersigned members of the Shrawuk community residing in Bombay.

Humbly Sheweth,—That your Excellency's memorialists have learnt with very great concern and uneasiness, from private and reliable advices received by them, that, on or about the 21st day of August last, a number of men in the service and under the orders of the Thakore Sahib of Palitana went up on to the Sattrunja Hills, on which are situated the sacred temples of the Shrawuk community, and forcibly ejected the poonjarees (worshippers) and others in charge of the temples from their posts and dwelling places, and forcibly took possession of the keys of the gates of the ghud and the several ootaroos of the servants of Anundjee Cullianjee, from those who had charge of them.

2. These instances of oppression continue unredressed to this moment.

3. That your memorialists so far are not in possession of the details of the arbitrary, high-handed and unjustifiable acts of the Thakore and his servants; but some idea, they submit, may be formed of their nature and extent from the facts that the cells in the temples have been forcibly broken open, the temples defiled, the idols have been effaced or mutilated in a manner offensive to the religious susceptibilities of your memorialists, and their temples made the free resort of men of the Mahomedan religion, whose presence can never be tolerated in a Hindoo temple, and who especially, when clothed with authority, cannot be expected to respect feelings they do not share.

4. That the aforesaid Sattrunja Hills form, as your Excellency well knows, the subject matter of a suit now pending in the Court of Mr Candy, the Judicial Assistant of Kattywar, in the course of which suit evidence was tendered on behalf of the Thakore about the time of the perpetration of the outrage hereby complained against, that the Thakore's men were in possession of the hills, the intention evidently being to found on this evidence an argument in favour of the Thakore's claim. As a matter of fact, at the time and for some days after this evidence was given, the men representing your memorialists' community, and not the Thakore's men, were in possession of the hills, so that the outrage subsequently committed was in all probability planned with a view to give an appearance of truth to a false tale.

While submitting these facts of an outrage which has deeply injured the religious feelings of your memorialists and of their co-religionists in other parts of India, your memorialists are not without the hope that your Excellency may be pleased to order a prompt enquiry into the circumstances of the case, and to grant to your memorialists and the Shrawuk community generally what they submit they are entitled to under the British rule—namely, relief from present indignity and security against future similar violence

And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

BOMBAY.

GAMBLING.—Hossein Hujee and two others were convicted on a charge of gambling, on Saturday last, before Mr. W. Webb, and were fined Rs. 3 each.

STEALING.—Baba Sooka was sentenced to six months' imprisonment on Saturday last, for stealing a silver ornament from Narayen Abba. Mr. W. Webb, before whom the defendant was tried, noted him on the charge sheet as an old offender.

ALLARAKIA PEERBHOY.—A paragraph in our Friday's issue stated that Allarakia Peerbhoy had been fined Rs. 500 and imprisoned at Tanna by the Tanna Judge. This statement is not correct, as the case is still going on and is not yet decided. The further hearing will be early next month.

ASSAULT.—Gainea Rattoo pleaded guilty before Mr. W. Webb, at the Fort Police Court, on Saturday last, to the charge of having assaulted Bhemee, woman, and being an old offender, was sent to jail for six weeks, and before being released, to be bound over in the sum of Rs. 100 to keep the peace.

PARSEE CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.—At a sitting of the Court on Saturday last, at the Mazagon High Court, before Mr. Justice West and delegates, the case of Awabaee *vs.* Shapoorjee Furdoonjee Kanga was heard. Mr. Maneckshaw Jehangirsha appeared for the complainant; there was no appearance for the respondent, the husband. It was a suit for the restitution of conjugal rights. The Court, after hearing evidence, passed a decree in complainant's favour.

DRUNKENNESS.—Govind Heero, who was described as an old offender, pleaded guilty on Saturday last, to the charge of having been drunk and disorderly on the previous day, and was ordered by Mr. W. Webb, before whom he was charged, to pay a fine of Rs. 5, or in default of so doing, to undergo seven days' hard labour. —Another old offender, named Gunnoo Wittoo, was sent to jail for fourteen days by the same Magistrate, he also having pleaded guilty to the charge of having been drunk and disorderly.

BRITON *vs.* BRITON.—In this suit a decree for judicial separation on the ground of ill-treatment was made on the 19th of June 1873 by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Green, and it was then ordered that the respondent should pay to the petitioner Rs. 50 a month for maintenance. This sum not having been paid for about twenty-two months, a summons was taken out by the petitioner calling on the respondent to show cause why execution should not issue against him. The matter came on for hear

and which would equally benefit the inhabitants of the North-West by giving them cheaper yarns, cloth, and other articles which they manufacture.

And your Memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Nurotumdas Narsaidas, (Nuggurseth of Surat), Nawab Syad Allumkhan, Nawab Meer Goolambaba Khan, Khan Bahadoor Burjorjee Mehrwanjee, Dwarkadas Lalloobhoy, Greaves, Cotton & Co., B. Robb, (Agent, Mofussil Co.), Purmanund Bhaejee, William Sowerby, (Agent, Anglo-Indian Ginning and Press Co.), Bhugoobhoy Premchund, Rustomjee Sorabjee, Purabotum Venny, and 2,260 others.

Surat, 31st August, 1875.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the Proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 23rd instant.

Read Government Resolution No. 1098, dated 16th instant, intimating that His Excellency in Council does not feel at liberty to authorize an expenditure of Rs. 4,000 out of the funds of the Port Trust for illuminating the shipping on the occasion of the Prince of Wales' visit to Bombay, but that he will be prepared to make provision for that purpose to the extent of Rs. 5,000 out of the assignment of Rs. 40,000 granted by the Government of India for the reception of His Royal Highness.

Read letter from the Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant, dated 23rd instant, stating what appliances he considers necessary for illuminating the shipping. They are estimated to cost Rs. 4,875.

RESOLUTION.—The amount proposed by the Master Attendant to be spent on blue lights, rockets and staves, port fires, percussion caps, cotton match and cut chips should be applied for the purposes of providing additional lanterns, candles, coloured lights and long lights.

Read letter from the acting Traffic Manager, dated 15th September, recommending that two water tanks for supplying water to the steam cranes at Carnac and Nicol Bunders be provided.

Read memo. by acting Chief Engineer, dated 18 h September, furnishing an estimate of the cost. It amounts to Rs. 132.

RESOLUTION.—Sanctioned, to be provided for from sanction for repairs to cranes.

Read letter from the Municipal Commissioner, dated 13th September, intimating his inability, for reasons stated, to contribute to the cost of repairing Tank Bunder road.

RESOLUTION.—To be recorded.

Read letter from the Assistant Quarter-Master General, dated 3rd September, stating that the Boree Bunder Reclamation will be required during the approaching visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales for the temporary encampment of troops.

Read letter from acting Chief Engineer showing on a plan the unoccupied area at the portion of Mody Bay Reclamation referred to,

The Traffic Manager, in letters dated 8th and 14th September, states that there is no objection to the land shown on the Chief Engineer's plan being made over to the military authorities

RESOLUTION.—The unoccupied land indicated on the Chief Engineer's plan may be placed at the disposal of the military authorities, as a temporary measure.

THE SUPPLY OF WATER TO THE SHIPPING.

REPORT OF Dr. HEWLETT.

To the Secretary to Government, General Department.

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay, June 11th, 1875.

SIR,—I have the honour, in obedience to the instructions conveyed in your covering letter No. 1548, dated 22nd May, to report, for the information of Government, that I have made a careful inquiry regarding the water supplied by the Port Trust barges to the shipping in the harbour.

2. There are two tank steam-barges, the Bheestie and the Paniwalla, which are worked under the orders of the Master Attendant. These boats, made of iron and decked over with wooden planks, were built about 10 years ago, and in each 6 iron tanks, capable of holding altogether about 55 tons of water, have been fixed.

3. The tanks of the Bheestie were taken out of the barge in November 1874, and thoroughly repaired. The bottom of each tank was at the time cemented with Portland cement, which has, however, since cracked and become detached in parts. The tanks of the Paniwalla have never been repaired. The bottoms were cemented in May 1874.

4. Each tank is connected with the one next to it by means of an iron pipe let into the bottom, and there is a manhole on the top of each, which is fitted with an iron cover, and this is only taken off when the tank is cleaned, an operation performed once a week.

5. The average supply of water to the shipping is about 100 tons per diem.

6. At the time of filling, the barges lie alongside the north-east face of Carnac Bunder, and take in water from the Vehar water pipe, which is situated about 400 feet from the pipe through which, at the south-east end of the Bunder, all the night-soil of the town, collected by the municipality, is discharged. The water is passed from the delivery pipe to the tanks through a canvas hose, which is screwed on to the end of the former. This canvas hose has never, I was informed, on any occasion been allowed to fall into the sea, and the water passes through a strainer, made of coarse bunting, into the nearest tank, and thus finds its way into each in succession until all six are filled.

7. The decks are washed down daily with sea water, but, it is stated, that there are combings round the hatches below which the tanks are fixed that are impossible that any of it can find its way into them. The hose whilst the tanks are being filled lies on the deck.

8. The barges are often surrounded with floating night-soil whilst they are being filled, an operation which, during the past three months, has occupied on an average eight or nine hours for each boat. Formerly the tanks were filled in 1½ hour.

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11. Before detailing the measures subsequently taken, it may be as well to describe shortly the course &c., of the Vehar main which supplies the shipping. The Vehar main, consisting of an 18" pipe, leaves the Parell Road at Pydhonie and is laid down Sprad Lebbe Rahimau Street, but before reaching the Esplanade is reduced to a 17" pipe, from which a branch, to be presently more particularly described, is given off to Carnac Bunder, whilst the principal main, 16" in diameter, passes down the Market road in front of the west side of the Arthur Crawford Markets and is continued on to the Fort. From this main a 4" pipe is laid for the supply of the markets. I must state that the 16" main in front of the Arthur Crawford Markets passes across and about two feet above the sole of a sewer which contains night-soil.

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19. All these samples were placed in clean bottles with closely-fitting glass stoppers, over which brown paper was tightly tied, and each sample was labelled and forwarded at once to the Chemical Analyser to Government.

20. To prove that the purest water will absorb ammonia, I on the 6 h June took down to the Carnac Bunder a litre of ammonia free distilled water and placed it on board the Paniwalla, which was then lying at low tide about 100 yards off the north end of the Bunder. This water was poured into clean glass beakers and placed over the tanks, which were filled at the time. The water was left in the beakers for 24 hours exposed to the air. The sample is H.

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37. Water holding such an amount of vegetable organic matter in solution as to give ·13 parts of albuminoid ammonia in a million is, however, stated by Wanklyn to be injurious to health, and he adduces the following examples of such waters:—A well in Biddulph Moor, a few miles from Leek, yielded 0·5 grains chlorine per gallon and ·03 free and ·14 albuminoid ammonia per million. The persons who were in the habit of drinking this water suffered from diarrhœa. He also states, in the Leek Workhouse there has been for years past a general tendency to diarrhœa which could not be accounted for until the water was examined and shown to be loaded with vegetable matter. The water was almost free from chlorine containing only 0·5 grains per gallon, but it contained ·02 free and ·34 albuminoid ammonia per million.

38. I accordingly made enquiries from the Health Officer whether there had been lately any increased mortality from diarrhœal or dysenteric causes among the population both on shore and afloat, and Dr. Weir has favoured me with the following return which shows the number of deaths from cholera, diarrhœa and dysentery during the first 5 months of the following years:—

	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875
Cholera	24	185	2.1	75	13	100
Diarrhœa	137	217	245	283	273	326
Dysentery	438	397	388	100	469	687
	599	799	659	758	755	1,113

It will be thus seen that there has been a most marked and serious increase in the deaths from these diseases during the first five months of 1875. Eliminating the deaths from cholera, it will be seen that the deaths from diarrhœa and dysentery in the first five months of each year appear in a regular ascending scale as—

In 1870 there were from these causes		675	deaths.
1871	"	614	"
1872	"	633	"
1873	"	684	"
1874	"	742	"
1875	"	1,013	"

39. The return with which I have been favoured by Dr. Joynt, the Surgeon-Major in charge of the European General Hospital, proves that there has been an increase during the past five months of the current year from diarrhœa and dysentery among the seamen from the Harbour admitted into that institution. The number of cases, for example, being more than double this year than last and more than in any previous year, though of course there may have been more ships in the Harbour this year, but on this point I have no information,

40. It is, however, right to mention that Dr. MacGregor, the only medical man now practising in the Harbour, informs me that he has not met with more cases of diarrhœa and dysentery this year than former ones. He says "diarrhœa is always more or less prevalent in the Harbour, but in very many cases I have traced it to the eating of unripe or over-ripe fruit which is freely supplied to sailors by bumboat men."

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43. I do not think that it would be safe to ascribe the largely increased mortality during the current year from diarrhœa and dysentery *solely* to an impure drinking water supply, but I have no doubt that it has acted with other causes that have been in operation in producing it.

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46. Major Tulloch, at page 24 of his report on the water supply of Bombay, alludes to the increasing deterioration of the Vehar water by excessive vegetation, and expresses his opinion that, unless some steps are taken to destroy these plants, they will go on increasing to such an extent as will at last render our water supply comparatively impure, and recommends that in the event of there being another reservoir, the Vehar Lake should be at times emptied so as to allow of the destruction of the vegetation which poisons the water. He also notices the fact that for some months before the monsoon and until it sets in, the water in the Lake is almost discoloured by these sporules; but immediately the monsoon breaks they disappear, he says, as if by the wand of the magician.

47. I think, therefore, that now in the course of a very few days this source of contamination will be greatly checked, and it will be interesting to see if the cases of diarrhœa and dysentery fall off, though, as I shall presently have to show, there are other causes at work which render the water in the town liable to be contaminated, yet that the excessive vegetation in the Lake is a source of danger which is certain to recur, and in a greater degree each succeeding year, I think there can be no reasonable doubt.

48. The danger was long ago brought to notice by the Army Sanitary Commission and by Municipal Officers and others, who pointed out the necessity of remedying the serious original omission of not having provided filtering beds and the action requisite to keep the gathering ground of the Lake clean, and to remove the mud on its exposed banks, and the dead vegetation from its waters. Major Tulloch says—"the difficulty of a sand filter is that it entails a loss of pressure in the pipes, and consequently a smaller delivery of water in the town. If the Bench were prepared to go to the expense of pumping the water on to a sand filter above the level of the Lake to which there is no engineering objection, the filter could easily be constructed, and the water would be rendered pure with no deficiency in the supply.

49. From a sanitary point of view I agree with Dr. Gray that there is no question but that the water ought to be filtered through sand, and I should certainly recommend that this course should be adopted, whatever cost might be entailed for the construction and maintenance of the filter. If the loss of head could be obviated in any way by engineering skill, the filters ought to be situated as near the point of distribution as possible. I would earnestly trust that arrangements will be made to provide filtering beds at the reservoir to be constructed on the top of Malabar Hill in connection with the new Toolsee water supply. At the same time I cannot too strongly recommend all private house-owners to provide themselves with filters for domestic use.

50. As an immediate measure, I think the fine wire screens over the outlet conduits should be at once seen to, and, if possible, the meshes of the strainers should be made even finer than they are at present, namely, 44 to the inch. The effect of filtration is, as Dr. Gray points out, well shown by sample V. from the waste pipe of the Lake, in which, though the free ammonia has increased from ·01, the amount found in the water taken from the Lake, to ·12 parts per million, yet the chlorine had been reduced from ·77 grains per gallon to ·07 and the albuminoid ammonia from ·13 to ·02 parts per million.

51. I think also that a suggestion which, I believe, has been constantly urged by Mr. Pyne, is worthy of consideration, namely, that the non-aerated water at the bottom of the Lake should be removed by means of a syphon, as by it great quantities of vegetable matter, which now sinks to the bottom, would be removed.

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55. Although I do not believe that there has been any admixture of *raw sewage* or night-soil with the water in the Vehar mains, I must now point out how, in my opinion, it is that the water in them becomes contaminated.

56. I cannot too strongly urge upon the attention of the authorities the lesson that I believe is to be deduced from a careful study of these valuable analyses of Dr. Gray. They show us most unmistakeably, to my mind, the danger of contaminated air finding its way to the water in the mains whenever the connecting pipes are not filled with water, and this I regard as one of the greatest evils of the intermittent system. Whenever a water-cock is opened, wherever it may be situated, whether in the night-soil depôt, or at the end of the delivery pipe at Carnac Bunder, or in a privy, or a bath-room, or in the street, if the pipe on which the cock is fixed is not filled with water, the air from the place where it is opened will immediately rush in. Such air as that from the worst of the places named, must be strongly impregnated with ammonia in its worst form. Angus Smith, in his work on air and rain, gives many examples of air tainted with albuminoid ammonia, and when such air meets the water in the mains it is absorbed.

57. The absorption of ammonia by pure water is shown by the analysis of sample H, where absolutely pure water is proved to have absorbed in 24 hours ·04 free and ·06 albuminoid ammonia per million. Compare also samples Q R, S, where the water was exposed in privies. It is interesting to observe that the distilled water R, which had been exposed for three nights in a privy, absolutely contained less (·04) albuminoid ammonia than the water exposed for 24 hours on board the Paniwalla, which absorbed ·06 per million. The free ammonia however in sample R, was more than ten times as much as in sample H.

Let any one consider for himself what must have been the effect on the water in the main when it was met by, and afterwards had to displace along a length of pipe, air which had been drawn from such a source as the Carnac Bunder on the 7th June, when the atmosphere was so highly tainted that it made me, who am not easily moved, absolutely sick. I perfectly agree with Dr. Gray in his opinion that these experiments incontestably point out the enormous ease with which water may be contaminated to a dangerous extent by the absorption of sewer or other putrefactive gases.

58. As regards the separation of the Carnac Bunder main from the various points from which sewage in part of this report will have shown impure air may have been drawn, I am informed by the Municipal Commissioner that the connection with the night-soil depôt is to be immediately cut off, and sea water is solely to be used for washing down the depôt and for forcing the soil through the discharge pipe; and Mr. Jacomb has also been kind enough to arrange for having the MacFarlane trough latrines in the Port Trust properly supplied with water from cisterns, when there will be no possibility of sewage-impregnated air finding it way into the Vehar main through the pipe supplying the wash of the latrines. I would remark that a similar course should be adopted at all the latrines over the Port Trust property, and great care should also be taken that the overflow pipe from the cisterns is not led into a sewer. It should terminate outside the cistern, a few feet above a trapped drain. I believe that when this course has been taken, the water in the Carnac Bunder main will improve; though, of course, as long as the air at the Bunder itself is rendered impure by the discharge of night-soil, there will be the danger of sewage-impregnated air rushing up the delivery pipe.

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60. In obedience to the instructions I received, I have consulted Mr. Jacomb as to the possibility of choosing another bunder, from which the water supply for the Harbour could be drawn, and we have come to the conclusion that the Malet Bunder is the only available place that can be selected for these operations. If the latter can be arranged, it is proposed to lay down a 14" main from the junction at the top of the Esplanade road, to carry it down Baboola Tank road, along the Elphinstone road, to Elphinstone bridge, where the Port Trust have already a 5" pipe leading into the Malet Bunder for the supply of their workshops. Such a course would be most advantageous both to the Municipality and the Port Trust, and would for ever do away with the intolerable and disgusting fact, that the water barges which supply the shipping lie in such a polluted atmosphere as they do now. The Marine authorities state that they have no objection to the arrangement; as, if the water is constantly on at full power in the mains, it will be possible to load the barges in a very short time during high tide.

63. As regards the native craft, the analysis of sample K, proves that the water taken from the contractor's casks was the most impure of the entire series, as it contained the dangerously high amount of ·08 parts per million of "free" ammonia and ·19 of albuminoid ammonia, besides the comparatively large amount of 1·36 grains of chlorine per gallon and 8·96 grains of total solids, which, in the water from the pipe from which this sample was drawn, only amounted to 6·44 grains per gallon—the increase being due, as far as one can judge without a more extended analysis of total solids, to chloride of sodium. It is manifest, however, that the water for the supply of the native craft was totally unfit for drinking; and the contractors should no longer be allowed to carry water in open wooden casks, but should be compelled to fit up tanks which should, if possible, be placed below a deck, and protected from sun, sea, and air, and made after a pattern such as the Port Trust authorities might approve. The water in these tanks also should pass through a filtering medium; and the contractors should, of course, only be allowed to take in drinking water at the Malet Basin.

64. The analysis of the water from the ships shows that the amount of the total solids in each sample was higher than those in the standard one taken from the Lake. It would not be possible to offer a very decided opinion as to the cause of this increase without knowing what the solids consisted of; but, taking into consideration the fact that the chlorine determinations are also in each case higher, I am of opinion that it partly may be traced to an increased amount of chloride of sodium. The amount of chlorine and solids in the samples from the Kurrachee being exceptionally high, but free and albuminoid ammonia being only as much as found in the filtered water from the Chinа. It would, I feel confident, materially improve the water in the tanks of the ships if filters were used, so that the whole ship's company might be supplied with filtered drinking water. Although a diminution in the amount of free and albuminoid ammonia was effected by filtration on board the China, yet I do not think it was as much as might have been expected from a filter possessing proper purifying power; and it is singular that the solids and chlorine in the filtered water are higher than in the unfiltered sample. It is, however, right to mention that the filter had, as I was informed at the time of my visit, only recently been received back from the shore, where the filtering medium had been cleaned and renewed, and possibly the sand may have contained some impurities which the water had dissolved.

65. If in private use filters, such as those supplied by Lipscombe, or the Silicated Carbon Company, or the Magnetic Carbide Company, get foul from the retention of organic or mineral matters within their pores, the directions given in Dr. Park's second report on filters, dated May 1868, should be carried out. They are as under:—

"Care should be taken to cleanse once a week the upper part of the filter into which the water is poured, and to take out and thoroughly clean the sponges which in Lipscombe's and the Carbide filter, are intended to arrest all coarser particles. Every month 20 grains of permanganate of potassium (or an equivalent quantity of Condy's fluid, or of the pharmacopœial preparation) should be dissolved in a quart of distilled water, to which ten drops of strong sulphuric acid have been added, and poured into the filter. If the filter be of the largest size, 30 grains should be used and half a gallon of water. The sponges should be taken out before the permanganate is poured in. From three to five gallons (according to the size of the filter) of distilled or clear rain water, with ½ to ¾ an ounce of hydrochloric acid, should then be run through, and the filter allowed to drain. Care should be taken that the rain water is not itself impure from the washings of roofs, &c. The permanganate oxidizes the organic matter, and the filter recovers its power, while the rain water takes out the retained chloride of sodium and the lime salts."

66. "In conclusion, I would wish to point out how much the city owes to Dr. Gray for having shown us that our water supply is, in its present state, not so good as it ought to be, and to express my earnest hope that the Corporation will order immediate steps to be taken to inprove its quality.—I have the honour to be, &c,

T. G. HEWLETT,
Acting Sanitary Commissioner.

REPORT OF Dr. GRAY.

Chemical Analyser's Office, Bombay, 10th June 1875.

From the Acting Chemical Analyser to Government, to the Acting Sanitary Commissioner, Bombay.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the results of my examination of twenty samples of Vehar water, most of them collected and brought by yourself to the labouratory, and some of them by others. Taking sample T, from the Vehar Lake as the standard, you will see that A., from the Crawford Markets, and P, from a supply pipe in the Fort, differ from it but little. It is remarkable, however, that B, C, and G, should contain more albuminoid ammonia than A, and I cannot help thinking that there must be some local cause to produce this difference.

You will note that A, B, and C were all collected and examined on the same day. As to what source the increase in the total solids and chlorine of the samples collected on June the 7th is due, it will, of course, be for you to offer an opinion.

One experiment undertaken by you and three by myself previously, in order to determine the absorbing power of water for foul gases, have given most interesting and instructive results. A part of sample A, the composition of which was already known, was placed in a wide-mouthed beaker, and exposed for one night in the water-closet of the Opthalmic Hospital. The result is shown at Q. The water actually absorbed ·54 parts per million of free ammonia, together with decomposing organic matter sufficient to yield ·6 of albuminoid ammonia. A beaker of distilled water, free from ammonia, was exposed for 24 hours on the tanks of the Pannivalls, another in a hospital water-closet for three nights, and a third in a town privy for five nights. H, R, and S, show, respectively, with what results. H absorbed ·04 parts of free ammonia and ·06 of albumnoid ammonia per million, R ·42, and ·04, and S, ·13 and ·13 respectively.

If these experiments show nothing else, they at least point out the enormous ease with which water may be contaminated to a dangerous extent by the absorption of sewer or other putrefactive gases. Numerous cases of typhoid fever have been traced directly to this cause, the communication of the waste pipe of the drinking water cistern with the soil pipe of the house having fouled the water to a degree sufficient to produce disease in those who drank of it. Wanklyn says:—"One of the commonest sources of animal impurity in water is the absorption of decomposing organic matter from foul air." That the conditions for this are present at Carnac Bunder no one will deny; and that the water supplied to the ships may possibly be fouled in this way, analyses E, F, and G, will show. That the same conditions exist, to a certain extent, in the intermittent water-supply from which we often suffer, is equally undeniable.

When sample T, from the fountain head was examined, it had an unmistakeable dead leaf odour. And here I must assert that water holding so much decomposing vegetable matter, as the analysis of this has proved it to contain, is unfit for human consumption unless efficiently filtered.

Analysis V, shows the effect which filtration has on Vehar water. This sample had leaked through the dam, and during its passage nearly all its decomposing nitrogenous matter had become oxidised.—I have, &c.,

W. GRAY, Surgeon,
Acting Chemical Analyser to Government.

Dr. Hewlett's No.	Letter.	Description of the Sample.	Solids.	Chlorine.	Free Ammonia.	Albuminoid Ammonia.
			Grains per Gallon.		Parts per Million.	
1	A	Sample from water pipe at Arthur Crawford Market	6·30	·72	·004	·12
2	B	Sample from Regimental Lines ...	6·16	·72	·004	·15
3	C	Sample from Barge's delivery pipe (5") at Carnac Bunder ...	6·16	·72	·005	·15
4	D	Sample from Barge's delivery pipe, roughly strained through bunting	6·16	·72	·005	·15
5	E	Sample fr m water barge Bheestie	6·44	·77	·01	·23
6	F	Sample from water barge Paniwalla	6·44	·76	·01	·19
7	G	Sample from 2" delivery pipe for native craft	6·44	·79	·01	·15
8	H	Distilled water (ammonia free) exposed for 24 hours on the tanks of Paniwalla (free ventilation)	...	...	·04	·06
9	I	Sample from P. and O. barge Sapphire lying alongside the Carnac Bunder	7·84	·80	·02	·13
10	K	Sample taken from the contractor's wooden casks	8·96	1·36	·08	·19
11	L	Sample from B. I. S. S. Kurrachee	10·78	1·35	·01	·12
12	M	Sample from ship Blair Athole ...	7·84	·93	·02	·12
13	N	Sample from P. and O. s. s. China.	7·84	·86	·02	·16
14	O	Sample from P. and O. s. s. China, filt-red	8·26	·93	·01	·12
15	P	Sample from a pipe in Fort	5·60	·72	·005	·10
16	Q	Sample A. from ch. (ammonia free) exposed to privy air at the Eye Hospital for one night	...	In large beaker	·54	·18
17	R	Distilled water (ammonia free) exposed to privy air at the Eye Hospital for three nights	...	...	·42	·04
18	S	Distilled water (ammonia free) exposed at House No. 2, Churney Road, for five nights	...	...	·13	·13
19	T	Sample from Vehar Lake	6·44	·77	·01	·13
20	V	Sample from waste pipe	7·00	·67	·19	·02

W. GRAY, Surgeon,
Acting Chemical Analyser to Government.

MADRAS AND THE PRINCE.

(*Madras Mail*, Sept. 23.)

We are sanguine that the Prince of Wales will have ample cause to be charmed with his reception in Madras. We have already had the pleasing duty of announcing that the local dispaly of fireworks will be far grander and more beautiful than the display in Calcutta or Bombay, and we are happy to be now able to announce that, although a few natives are grumbling over nothing, and creating grievances, the Reception Committee are making good head-way. At the meeting of the Entertainment Committee on Tuesday night, the proposed pandal was taken into consideration, and the risk involved in its erection during the monsoon was considered so serious, that it was resolved that the Committee should endeavour to obtain the use of the Central Railway Station for the entertainment. It was considered that this Station would be better than the Royapooram Terminus, because it is so much nearer to Government House. Moreover it was known that the Railway people were busy preparing Royapooram for the Prince's arrival. Mr. Burrows was asked to put the idea in train. Yesterday morning that gentleman has been over all the ground that has been proposed for the fireworks display, along with Mr. Mayer, of Messrs. Binny & Co. the contractors, including the People's Park, the Island, and the Light House Esplanade, and adjoining beach; and Mr. Mayer selected the Island as being by far the most suitable, and suggested that the fireworks should be viewed from the Fort. By this arrangement the smoke would be carried away from the spectators, and a clear view could be obtained from the Fort ramparts and western and southern glacis by a large number of spectators. He considered that the Fort would be preferable to the Banqueting Hall, because it afforded a better view. After this Mr. Burrows went to see Mr. Elwin, the Agent and Manager of the Railway, who at once stated that it would be impossible to give up the Central Station on account of the great inconvenience that would be unavoidably caused to the public; but he readily consented to the Royapooram Terminus being placed at the disposal of the Committee. This arrangement will, therefore, in all probability, be carried out, and the native entertainment will be given under water and wind-proof shelter, with no risk of accident or over-crowding. The Prince's route to Royapooram could be made very brilliant by illuminations, and on his return he might be asked to alight at the Fort, and view the fireworks from thence, or he might view them on his way to the Central Station. Black Town would look beautiful by lamplight, and the North Beach Road and the Shipping could be brought into the scheme with grand effect.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

RUSSIA IN CENTRAL ASIA.

(*From the Times' Prussian Correspondent.*)

BERLIN, Aug. 29.

BEFORE the Russians have been able to interfere in Khokand, the rebellion which has broken out in the Khanate has extended to the southern districts of their own Turkestan territory. According to statements received from Tashkent, the town of Khodshent is in the hands of the insurgents, whose priests are proclaiming the Holy War against the infidel. Russian communication with Khodshent is interrupted, and the whole Kuranian district is said to be filled with insurgent bands from Khokand and Russian territory. Khwdyar Khan, the ruler of Khokand, who had to fly for his life when the rebellion broke out, with his Russian escort, retreated to Khodshent. Just before the insurrection extended North he was ordered to repair to Tashkent, but refused on the plea of ill-health. A Russian force, under General Golovatcheff, has taken the field against Khokand.

When the Russian Expedition who have just been exploring Hissar arrived at the ferry of Shereabad, across the Amu Darya, the Afghan Governor of Balkh ordered 20 men to be called out from every village in his district, and with this force occupied the opposite bank of the river. Eventually some Afghan officers came over to look at the Russians, and to inquire whether the report that they were attended by a whole army of Cossacks was true. They were assured that the Russian members of the expedition consisted only of three officers and five Cossacks, and that the rest were Bokhara men, accompanying them by order of their Khan. However, the suspicions of the Afghans could not be allayed, and they remained watching the Russians from the other side. The Russians were escorted to Hissar by Bokhara officers and soldiers, and in return for this courtesy seem to have informed the Hissar chieftain, who treated them with the utmost deference, that they expected him to consider himself the vassal of Bokhara. The *St. Petersburg Golos* says:—

"The latter country is completely under Russian control, and never fails to fulfil the demands of the Russian authorities in Turkestan. English papers suspected the Russian expedition to Hissar would travel with a numerous escort. The do not seem to know that in Central Asia a letter signed by the Governor-General of Turkestan is quite as potent an agency as a battery of a hundred pieces of ordnance."

The Hissar Expedition discovered that the Turkham river, whose very existence was so long doubted by geographers, is one of the most important tributaries to the Amu, and that the Drongate Pass, now called Busgol Kham, fully bears out the formidable accounts of Asiatic travellers. Of European travellers, the Spanish Envoy Don Cluigo, who visited Hissar in 1405, is the only one who ever penetrated so far south.

REGIMENTAL EXCHANGES.

(*Times*, AUG. 18.)

THE Regimental Exchanges Act partook of what has been described as the generally permissive character of the legislation of 1875. It permitted Her Majesty to make new regulations for exchanges between officers of different corps, and it gave protection from the penal consequences of the Brokerage Acts to persons acting within the limit of such regulations. The actual legislation upon which the earlier portion of the Session witnessed so much discussion is therefore to be found, not upon the pages of the Statute Book, but in the text of the Orders lately issued by the War Office in Her Majesty's name. These Orders consequently possess an interest extending beyond the ranks of the profession with whose interests they deal. Between the Parliamentary disputants the real issue was, not whether exchanges from regiment to regiment should be permitted, not wether they should be permitted for a money consideration, but whether that money consideration should be allowed to exceed a sum reasonably sufficient to cover the expenses of the officer relinquishing the more for the less advantagious position. The Opposition strenuously contended that the removal of this money restriction would give a ready facility for indirect payments on the part of officers gaining a step of promotion by the removal of a senior of their own rank by exchange to another corps, and they argued that, by such surreptitious contributions, a new system of Purchase might arise, possibly expanding to such an extent that, at some future day, another heavy pecuniary sacrifice on the part of the country might become necessary for its extinction. An apprehension was also expressed that, if an officer were allowed to receive an unlimited sum for an exchange, he might virtually sell his commission twice over—first to the officer with whom he exchanged, and next to the public, under the liberal provisions of the Act of 1871, by means of a speedy retirement from his new corps. To these objections the representatives of the War Office replied that the utmost vigilance would be used to guard against such abuses, and they promised that the regulations to be made under the Bill would be so stringent as to render impossible any but *bona fide* transactions, free from the collateral and consequential evils prognosticated by their political opponents. Let us see how far these professions have been justified.

The regulations lately issued merely provide a series of declaration to be made upon the occasion of each exchange and promotion. Their object is to secure—so far as such declarations may secure—that the payee shall receive no sum but that actually coming to him from the officer with whom he exchanges, and that the payer shall not be assisted in making up that sum by contributions from any officer of either of the regiments concerned who may be incidentally benefited by the transaction. Each of the exchanging officers must also declare that it is his *bona fide* intention to join immediately and do duty with the corps to which he is transferred for a period of not less than 12 months. This is the sum and substance of the War Office legislation to prevent abuses of the Regimental Exchanges Act; and we are bound to say that, unless accompanied by a close and constant vigilance on the part of the military authorities, it does not look very formidable as a preventive of those consequences anticipated by the opponents of the measure in the two Houses of Parliament. With respect to the general question of the efficacy of declarations, it is no offence to say that we must accept them with a certain amount of qualification and reserve. In such matters military ethics are not those of ordinary life. In days gone by these things were habitually looked upon simply as conventional forms, and men who in the transactions of private life would recoil from anything inconsistent with perfect truth, would nevertheless, as regards certain declarations as to money payments for promotion, hardly consider even to a little specious evasion so devoid of immorality or dishonour did they consider their direct infraction. Ever since the abolition of Purchase, a military journal of repute which cannot be considered as unfriendly to the officers of the Army has stated that, in addition to the liberal compensation provided by the country, private money has passed between retiring officers and their successors, notwithstanding an honourable declaration to the contrary framed in terms so stringent and comprehensive as to provide for everything save a direct violation of the truth. To this, with regard to the declaration of an intention to do duty in the new regiment for not less than 12 months, we must, even giving credit for all good faith, take it with a large modicum of qualification. A man may sincerely entertain an intention to-day which a month hence he may abandon and be unable to fulfil for good and valid reasons. Unexpected events which, in military, pecuniary, or domestic kind may completely change the firmest intentions in the meantime. However commendable these declarations may be as a certain instalment of the precautions necessary to guard against abuses under the Act of last Session, we may not regard them as in any sense a complete or even as a substantial fulfilment of the hopes held out by the Government to Parliament in this respect.

We had certainly expected to find in these new regulations some wholesome restriction upon exchanges between different branches of the service. The one argument advanced by the Opposition which could hardly be contested for a moment by the Government or their friends was that as between the Household Troops and the Line there might be a revival of Purchase. If no action be taken save what is implied by these rules, we must acknowledge that some such revival is extremely likely. The official evidence of the same period in the latter days of Purchase appears to show that while as between one Line regiment and another the amounts were not generally in excess of what would have been sanctioned under Lord Cardwell's Regulations, and while as between Infantry and Cavalry, although the amount passing was large, it was yet nothing like so much greater than that which might be realized by the payer upon ultimate retirement, the case was widely different in exchanges to the Household Troops. There, money was paid to a substantial amount, with no hope of recovering it, purely and simply for the honour of serving in the Household Troops and the social advantages presumed to be associated therewith. For this, Line officers were ready to throw away their thousands, although the change was accomplished by a loss of regimental rank, the Captain of the Line becoming a subaltern in the Guards. Divested of this disadvantage, we may expect in the future a transfer to the Guards to be still a sufficient object of ambition to induce a heavy pecuniary sacrifice on the part of Linesmen, and there will be no doubt that a ready and abundant market will always be open to the Guardsman of the future who, without any restrictions save those imposed by the new Rules, may be allowed to exchange to the Line before final retirement. If he be a Captain with a dozen years' service or so, he would hardly be given a step from the country, even upon the most liberal scheme of retirement which can be anticipated from Lord Penzance's Commission: he can legally get no money from his juniors, for that is prohibited by the Act of 1871. But, without violating any declaration, he can go to the exchange agents and select one from probably a score of Linesmen, each only too happy to give him is two or three thousand pounds for the honour of belonging to the Household Brigade. And the utmost inconvenience which need be suffered is that involved in remaining on the strength of a Line regiment for a period of 12 months and doing a certain proportion of regimental duty. Such a case so as to avoid resemblance to the purchase and sale of a commission, and yet the new Regulations do not contain any provision to render its occurrence impossible or even difficult. It may be said, with truth, that the only effective way to prevent such an undoubted abuse would be altogether to prohibit exchanges between the different branches of the Service. But we fail to see any particular hardship even in such a total prohibition. The Linesman would still have open to him the whole of the Infantry of the Line, Fusiliers, Highlanders, and Rifles, serving in all sorts of climates and circumstances; the Cavalry officer would be unrestricted as regards his choice of Dragoons, Lancers, or Hussars at home or in India. The Guardsman would remain in the specially select branch of the Service in which it is his good fortune to find himself placed. As Engineers, Artillerymen, and Marines, always remain the same, so officers of the Guards, of the Cavalry, and of the Line would respectively, as a rule, continue to belong to the branch of the Service to which they may be presumed to have voluntarily attached themselves. In the occasional instance which will arise of a young officer finding himself from various reasons unfit for the particular kind of corps to which he is originally gazetted, there can be no difficulty in the way of a transfer by the military authorities to a corps for which his *physique* or his means may render him more suitable. The same remark applies to promotion, which is due, for now-a-days there are no Purchase complications to prevent the Commander-in-Chief transferring freely where the interests of the Service or even of individuals may render it desirable. So long as the transaction takes the form of a public transfer and not that of a private exchange no abuse can arise, while all reasonable wants and aspirations may be satisfied. Notwithstanding the majorities by which the Regimental Exchanges Act was carried, it is not to be denied that it was accepted by the public with reluctance and hesitation and very much upon trust. Public opinion gave it a kind of negative adoption, mainly because of the confidence felt that the Executive would take every precaution against abuse. Public opinion may not unreasonably call upon the Executive to go beyond the Rules which have been officially made known, and provide that exchanges to a greatly prized arm of the Service may be altogether prohibited, or, at least, surrounded with such safeguards that a position of honour and distinction about the person of the sovereign may not once more become a matter of barter and sale.

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